

ARMY



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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Secretary Swanson and Admiral Pratt are seeking legislation permitting the President to retire officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. This is proposed to be used instead of the furlough. The country has made an investment in these men, an investment in security which can be duplicated only by the training at heavy expense of younger men. Where is any economy in this kind of a move?

The authority being sought in connection with the Navy, which, of course, includes the Marine Corps, may be recommended also for use with reference to the Army. It is clear that every possible means for reduction of National Defense is being reached for by the Administration. It is reemphasized that only an aroused public opinion can put an end to policies so harmful to the security of the country.

When a man like Percy Crosby, author of *Skipper*, launches his lance he strikes the bull's eye. Read his *Imaginary Dialogue* in this issue. His vigorous support of National Defense is a matter for the grateful acknowledgement of the Services. As a member thereof, I extend to him my devoted thanks.

Secretary Dern made a radio speech last Tuesday and it was a good one. It is clear from his remarks that when the Secretary came to the War Department he had doubts as to the value of the Army; now he appears after two months to be convinced. Acquaintance with the great things the Service does in time of peace as well as in connection with its preparation for war will change the attitude of the most skeptical. The Army was fortunate to have a man with an open mind and of Mr. Dern's sincerity selected as its civilian head.

On the one hand we have ardently supporting National Defense Mr. Crosby, who besides being a veteran of the World War, has had peace and war contact with armies at home and abroad, on the other Mr. Dern who had no military or foreign experience and whose disposition leant toward disarmament. Yet both minds have met. It is a triumph for realism.

The President finally has transmitted to the Senate the nominations to fill the

Admiral Upham Brands Rotation as Dangerous

Rear Adm. Frank D. Upham testifying before the House Naval committee yesterday declared that under the laying up of a third of the fleet in rotating reserve the Navy would be reduced from a "fleet in training" to an "aggregate in conservation". Under the move, he said, "progress is arrested and retrogression sets in."

"With a third of the fleet in reduced status and avowedly unready to operate, a second third newly joining the fleet with crews out of training for the past six months and 40 per cent new or transferred men and the last an untrained third anticipating going into reserve," he said, after outlying the reduction which has been made in past years, "it should be obvious that the United States Fleet will be farther and farther from readiness to take efficient part in a Naval campaign, and with much reduced chances of success in battle."

"From a fleet in training for fleet operations, we became a much reduced group of ships for training and we become in 1934 an aggregate of ships in

(Please turn to Page 767)

The Marine Corps

(In view of recurrent proposals to abolish or reduce the Marine Corps, and the present study being made as to the advisability of amalgamating the Marine Corps and Staff Corps with the Line of the Navy, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL believes it imperative that there be the widest acquaintance of the facts necessitating the maintenance of the Marine Corps as a separate and integral unit. With this idea in view, the JOURNAL presents the following article.)

By Major-General John Archer Lejeune, USMC-Ret.

Former Commandant of Marines.
Commanding General Famous Second Division of Regulars in World War.

Are the Marines necessary as a part of the military organization of the United States? Let us look into the history of the service of the Marines, not only to the United States but as part of military organizations of world power, past and present.

There have been Marines serving on board naval ships and supporting naval fleets as mobile forces of expeditionary Soldiers of the Sea since those days when the Phoenician men of Tyre and Sidon first went down to the sea in ships. The Earliest Marine emerged

(Please turn to Page 755)

Journal to Seek Positions for Naval Academy Graduates

When graduation ceremonies are over at Annapolis on June 1, a little more than half of the class will leave to enter the Naval and Marine Services. Of the remainder there will be about 188 young men, fully qualified for line commissions, for whom there will be no vacancies.

These men entered the Academy and went successfully through four years of gruelling, exacting study and discipline, believing they were to enter their country's service. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL believes that every effort should be made to place them in positions which will start them off on careers to their own liking. With this point in view the JOURNAL announces that it has set up a Naval Academy Graduates Placing Service, for the purpose of finding suitable posts in civil life for these fine young men.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S Naval Academy Graduates Placing Service has the approval of Rear Adm. T. C. Hart, superintendent of the Academy, and of Capt. R. S. Holmes, commandant of midshipmen, through whose efforts some positions already have been located for the graduates.

Graduates who wish to take advantage of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S offer should write to the Naval Academy Graduates Placing Service, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1701 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., stating their preferences as to the line of endeavor they wish to specialize in and any other pertinent information.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will make every effort to obtain positions for all graduate applicants.

Appoint Army Generals

The President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, has forwarded to the Senate, the following nominations, which yesterday were reported upon favorably by the Military Affairs Committee:

Col. Alfred Theodore Smith, Inf., to be brigadier general of the line, vice Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, who retired Dec. 31, 1932.

Col. Albert Ernest Truby, MC, to be brigadier general, Assistant to The Surgeon General, for a period of four years vice Brig. Gen. Edward L. Munson, Assistant to The Surgeon General, who retired Dec. 31, 1932.

Col. Creed Fulton Cox, FA, to be Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, with

(Please turn to Page 766)

Navy Board Reports on Cuts in Personnel

Authority for the President to retire officers of the Navy and Marine Corps without their consent was asked of Congress this week by the Navy Department, as the Roosevelt Board completed a study of the possibilities and method of reducing officer personnel.

Under legislation proposed by Secretary of the Navy Swanson, the President would until July 1, 1934, have the authority to retire officers with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of active pay multiplied by the number of years service, not to exceed 75 per cent nor be less than 62½ per cent. This, it is understood, the Navy Department plans to invoke instead of the half-pay furlough. Hearings on the measure were started yesterday by the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Meanwhile, a committee of the board named last week to consider amalgamation of the Marine Corps and Staff Corps with the Line of the Navy and reorganization of the Navy Department, on Thursday submitted a report on the problem of officer reduction.

The report of the subcommittee on reduction of personnel was first given out at the meeting of the House Naval committee where Admiral Upham testified that it had been approved by the full board. Later it was made public by the Navy press section and then hurriedly withdrawn with the explanation that some confusion had arisen as it had not been approved by the board nor its chairman, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The official status of the report was still undetermined at the time this paper went to press.

The report of the Committee, as submitted to the board for approval, follows:

Your committee has made further exhaustive study of the number of line officers of the active list necessary to operate the Fleet and essential shore stations—

First—under the 1934 Force Operating Plan (Please turn to Page 768)

Reduction of Officers

It was learned definitely at the White House yesterday that President Roosevelt confidently expects to reduce the commissioned strength of both the Army and Navy.

It was explained at the White House that the President has not yet decided as to what cuts may be made in the enlisted personnel of the Army, but he has made up his mind that there will be a reduction in the officer strength of both services. The President, it was stated, believes that both services are over-officered.

**TO ALL FRIENDS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE: TELEGRAPH OR MAIL
YOUR PROTEST TO THE PRESIDENT AGAINST REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS — AND USE LANGUAGE THAT WILL CAUSE HIM TO UNDERSTAND YOU
MEAN WHAT YOU SAY!**

Newspapers Praise Appointment of Captain King As Naval Air Chief

The appointment of Capt. Ernest J. King, USN (to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics) has been praised by leading newspapers of the country.

"In naming Capt. Ernest J. King to succeed Rear Adm. William A. Moffett as chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics," states the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "President Roosevelt has fulfilled his promise to put a flying man in that position. Captain King has more than 400 hours in the air as pilot in his record, and at one time he served as assistant chief in the department he will now head. Last year he was in command of the aircraft carrier *Lexington*."

"Captain King has a notable service record outside his air work, however. He twice was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and he holds the Navy Cross. His citations include 'exceptionally meritorious service' as commander of the salvage force which raised the sunken submarine S-4 off Provincetown. President Hoover last December recommended him for promotion to Rear Admiral. His record would indicate that Captain King is an officer of broad experience and well qualified to succeed the man who went to his death aboard the *Akron*."

The *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* states: "President Roosevelt's appointment yesterday of Capt. Ernest J. King as Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics will be welcomed in Norfolk both for neighborly reasons and because of the high professional competence of the appointee."

"Professionally, Captain King is one of the outstanding officers in the naval service. Graduating from the Naval Academy with honors, he has made a notable record first as a line officer on surface ships, later in submarine duty, and for seven years in aviation. He has demonstrated a competency that fully justifies his selection by Secretary Swanson and President Roosevelt to succeed Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, who lost his life in the crash of the *Akron*."

Comments the *Philadelphia Bulletin*: "Capt. Ernest J. King, named by the President to succeed Rear Adm. William A. Moffett—lost with the *Akron*—as chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, is a flying officer, with a record of 400 miles in the air as a pilot."

"As a flyer Captain King may see fit to carry into his policies the spirit of his appointment and make aeronautical experience and knowledge the basis of dirigible command, naval rank taking second place. Such a policy, applying the air experience test to air command, would be sure of popular approval."

"The case of Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl, the Nation's foremost dirigible expert, symbolizes the existing policy. Commander Rosendahl is with the fleet in Pacific waters because a Navy regulation requires him to go to sea for a stated time in order to be eligible for promotion. The fleet does not need him, but with the *Macon* on its test flights, the *Akron* in its ocean grave, public confidence in the future of the Navy's dirigible program would be considerably bolstered and the men in the dirigible service gratified should Rosendahl be sent back to command in the air. The most experienced officer on the *Akron* was not in command."

"Captain King is a native Ohioan and a Naval Academy graduate," comments the *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*. "His more notable assignments have been service with the engineering bureau of the Naval War College at Newport, commander of the airplane carrier *Lexington*, and executive officer with the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics. Thus it would appear that he is a comparatively recent attaché of the aeronautic branch of the naval service. * * * He is understood to share the good opinions of the late Admiral Moffett as to the desirability of dirigibles. Apparently, therefore, there is to come from the head of the bureau as strong an influence in favor of continuing to build dirigibles as came from the unfortunate Moffett. It will meet no little public resistance."

The *Ledger Dispatch* of Norfolk declares: "The President's selection of Capt. Ernest J. King, former commandant of the Naval Air Base at Norfolk, as chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, will meet with general approval in the service and certainly in this city, where the new rear admiral made a host of friends during his two-year tour of duty on the station here. * * * He is, perhaps, as well-rounded in his training as any officer eligible for the post, both from knowledge of theory and from practical contact with every phase of aviation."

"There is nothing of the martinet about Captain King, but he is a stickler for efficiency in the air service—from safe equipment to a well-trained and self-reliant personnel. He has, too, the happy faculty of being able unconsciously to win public good will, so that it may be mobilized in support of the Navy. That attribute will stand him in good stead in dealing with members of Congress and in protecting the Air Service from unwarranted economies that may be undertaken by the Budget Director in his efforts to comply with the President's budget balancing policy."

"The promotion of Captain King is deserved recognition of an officer who has equipped himself for high command."

Naval Operating Force Plan

Admiral William V. Pratt, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, has issued the Operating Force Plan, effective July 1, 1933, under which the Navy afloat will be organized during the coming fiscal year to meet the administrative requirements. The total enlisted personnel of the Navy will be reduced to 77,000 men and the allowance of vessels in commission will be 77 per cent of their total complements.

The Navy's present enlisted strength is 79,244 men plus 1,429 hospital corpsmen on duty with the Veterans' Administration.

The new operating plan provides for maintaining approximately one-third of all combatant ships and aircraft in rotating reserve commission, and the schedules have been made to continue the rotating reserve plan during the fiscal years 1935 and until January 1936.

The period in rotating reserve commission for each vessel will be six months. The period in full commission will approximate one year. The complete cycle for all ships that rotate will therefore be eighteen months; twelve months of operation and six months of rotating reserve commission. Navy yard overhauls will normally be accomplished when ships are in rotating reserve commission.

Battleships, aircraft carriers, heavy and light cruisers will be placed in rotating reserve at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound. Destroyers placed in rotating reserve on the West Coast will be maintained at Navy Yard, Mare Island, those on the East Coast at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

The airplane squadrons of aircraft carriers in reserve and the airplane units of battleships and cruisers in rotating reserve will be ordered to the Fleet Air Detachment, Naval Air Station, San Diego.

The airplane squadrons at the Fleet Air Bases, Canal Zone and Pearl Harbor, T. H., will be operated in rotating reserve. Those squadrons and those of vessels in rotating reserve will be required to perform sufficient flying to maintain the organization in a high state of material readiness and to accomplish not to exceed an average of eight hours flying time per month per pilot, and to carry out a modified operating program.

The vessels in rotating reserve commission at Puget Sound are organized into the "Puget Sound Rotating Reserve Squadron U. S. Fleet" and an officer of suitable rank will be ordered to command that squadron. He will be known as the "Commander Puget Sound Rotating Reserve Squadron."

Favor National Guard Bill

The House committee on military affairs this week favorably reported on HR 5645, the so-called National Guard Status bill. In its report accompanying the bill, the committee explained:

"The primary purpose of this bill is to create the National Guard of the United States as a component of the Army of the United States, both in time of peace and in war, reserving to the States their right to control the National Guard or the Organized Militia absolutely under the militia clause of the Constitution in time of peace. The principal feature of the bill, therefore, is found in section 18 of the bill. This section strikes out and reenacts section 111 of the National Defense Act. This section is known as the draft section and will be eliminated and in its place it is proposed to clothe the President with power to order the National Guard of the United States, organizations and members, into the Federal service as such upon a declaration of an emergency declared by the Congress."

"Persons so ordered to Federal duty will be relieved temporarily of their obligations to their respective States, but will be returned to their State status when the emergency for which they are ordered to Federal duty ceases to exist. It is believed the changes in this one section will go a long way toward assisting mobilization in time of emergency and will make for better administration and unity of command."

Wins USNA Sword

Midshipman Karl Frederic Neupert, First Class, whose home address is Portland, Ore., has been declared the winner of the Class of 1871 Sword. This prize consists of funds which the Class of 1871 provides each year to be given to that midshipman of the graduating class who is most proficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery, with the understanding that the recipient will purchase a Navy dress sword with these funds.

The name of Midshipman Ruben Eli Wagstaff, First Class, of American Fork, Utah, will be inscribed on the General Society Sons of the Revolution Cup. This cup has been presented to the Naval Academy by the General Society Sons of the Revolution and each year the name of the midshipman who is most proficient in practical ordnance and gunnery is inscribed thereon.

Reserve Corps Notes

Huntington, W. Va.—Pat M. Stevens III, son of Col. and Mrs. Pat M. Stevens, of Huntington, will be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 541st coast artillery reserves, with headquarters at Charleston, upon his graduation in June from the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, where he is a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Young Stevens will also be awarded a saber by the Reserve Officers' Association of Atlanta for being the most outstanding cadet of the senior class. His first order as a member of the 541st coast artillery reserves has been signed by his father, Colonel Stevens.

San Diego—The annual convention of the California Department of the Reserve Officers' Association, held at San Diego, Calif., elected the following officers: President (re-elected), Capt. Karl R. Rogers of Los Angeles; vice president, Lt. Col. H. A. Erickson of San Diego; judge advocate, Maj. Geo. A. Benedict, Los Angeles; department surgeon, Col. E. K. Johnstone, San Francisco; chaplain, Lt. Martin C. Keating, Burbank. A resolution was adopted urging the organization of an "Aspirants' Corps" for junior ROTC and CMTC graduates between the ages of 17 and 21 years. Members of this corps would be eligible for active duty at training camps and upon becoming 21 years of age would be eligible for commissions, after examination, in the ORC. Formation of ROA ladies' clubs was also advocated.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since May 13, 1933.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Daniel A. Nolan, Inf., No. 11, Page 160, Jan. 1933, A.L. & Dir. Last nominations to the grade of Col.—Daniel A. Nolan, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieut. Col.—Edmund A. Buchanan, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieut. Col.—George W. C. Whiting, Inf., No. 505, Page 162. Last nomination to the grade of Lieut. Col.—George W. C. Whiting, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Robert Goolrick, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John D. Goodrich, QMC, No. 2331, Page 168. Last nomination to the grade of Major—John D. Goodrich, QMC. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Joshua D. Powers, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Leland H. Hewitt, CE, No. 5786, Page 181. Last nomination to the grade of Captain—

Michael C. Grenata, CE. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lieut.—Thomas F. Kern, CE.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Orville M. Hewitt, Inf., No. 8483, Page 190. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Meredith D. Masters, FA. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lieut.—Lewis H. Ham, FA.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

May 18, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. J. R. Defrees, Capt. R. Jacobs, Comdr. Wm. G. Greenman, Lt. Comdr. W. H. Mays, Lt. T. A. Huckins.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Ziegler, Comdr. R. M. Lhamon, Lt. Comdr. E. H. von Helmburg, Lt. E. W. Stephens.

Dental Corps

Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerfind, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. J. P. Burke, Lt. (jg) W. J. Laxson.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. C. W. Porter.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

May 18, 1933

Last commissioned will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Colonel

Edw. W. Banker, AQM C. R. Sanderson

Lieutenant Colonel

Harold H. Utley P. A. Capron

Major

Gilder D. Jackson A. H. Turner

Captain

Monitor Watchman, Jr. T. J. Cashman

First Lieutenant

Raymond C. Scollin S. S. Jack

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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

War Department policy regarding commissioning of reserve officers; Navy board to consider officer reduction in view of slash in appropriations; Unfilled Army posts total twelve, making that number of general officer vacancies to be filled; Amend Army Regulations governing travel on retirement; Coast Guard graduating class assigned to units?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this valuable information from any other source.

Personalities and Personal Relationships in the American Expeditionary Forces

by MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD, USA-Ret.

(Continued from last week)

In late July, 1918, General Pershing received a letter from the Secretary of War which, in substance, stated that to save him from too much worry by detail, it had been suggested that General Goethals be sent to France to command the Services of Supply as a coordinate authority with General Pershing, reporting direct to the War Department. General Goethals at that time was the principal subordinate of the Chief of Staff in the War Department and an obvious successor of that officer in case a change was made. To take from General Pershing the control of his own military supply was an action unprecedented in military history, so far as my information goes, and regarded by him and all of his staff as a step fatal to the success of the American arms on the Western Front. It would have created a two-headed combination for control of American military matters in France, and would have divided not only authority but responsibility between Pershing and Goethals. It could have had but one result, which we may hope that no one advocating it in the War Department foresaw, and that is failure in which both Pershing and Goethals would have been involved. Their independent activities would have required a common superior to co-ordinate them, and a single individual would have again been given the command.

These potentialities were at once apparent to General Pershing, who replied to the Secretary of War that he had for some time been dissatisfied with the management of the Services of Supply, and had already determined to send there Major General Harbord, who had been Chief of Staff through the organization period of the American Expeditionary Forces, and more recently in command of combat troops. He urged that General Goethals be not sent as contemplated. He was then informed that the temporary detail of General Harbord to command the Services of Supply was approved until the expected visit of the Secretary of War in September, when final decision would be made. The suggestion was not renewed when Secretary Baker came to France. He concurred in the assignment.

Thus it was the play of personality and personal relations on both sides of the Atlantic which gave a new commander to the Services of Supply in late July, 1918, and that sent there a particular officer. With the change there was an extension of authority to the Commanding General of the SOS, by permitting him to cable directly to the War Department on matters on which the policy had already been determined by the Commander-in-Chief. This authority had never been extended to his predecessor. It instantly speeded up the machinery by shortening the time for get-

ting requisitions to the War Department. The personal relationship between the new Supply Chief and the Commander-in-Chief enabled the former to handle many matters directly with the latter. It also served as more or less of a "Keep off the Grass" sign to ambitious staff officers at General Headquarters.

In the summer of 1917 General Pershing had determined on breaking with the traditions of the Old Army by creating a Director General of Transportation. The Quartermaster Corps had long handled all transportation matters during peace. The Field Service Regulations assigned Military Railways to the Engineer Corps in war. Upon communicating this determination to the War Department, he very soon received a cablegram from the Acting Chief of Staff, General Bliss, saying that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad had patriotically offered the services of their operating Vice President, Mr. Wallace W. Atterbury, to organize and operate transportation for the AEF on condition that he be given an entirely free hand, reporting only to the Commander-in-Chief. General Pershing replied, pointing out the impossibility of accepting the services under such conditions, and that it was not practicable to emancipate anyone in the command from staff control, or to promise that any agent or instrumentality of the American Expeditionary Forces could always have access to or deal exclusively with the Commander-in-Chief. This cablegram must have been lost in the mountain of unopened and unread messages said to have existed in the Mail and Record Room of the Adjutant General's Office at that time, as stated by Major General March in conversation on his arrival in France. At any rate, within a fortnight Mr. Atterbury reported to General Pershing. Evidently he had not been informed of the General's view on the condition imposed by the Pennsylvania, but General Pershing supposed that he had been, and the subject was not mentioned during their interview and not until long after.

(To be continued next week)

Reserve Convention

When Lt. Col. Willard R. Matheny, President of the Illinois Department of the R.O.A., calls the meeting of the Illinois Department to order on Friday, June 2, 1933, it will mark the inauguration of a series of conventions that will make Chicago the Convention Mecca of the United States during 1933.

While the convention sessions begin on Friday, registration of delegates will commence on Thursday, June 1st, the date on which the Century of Progress Exposition was originally slated to open officially. The announcement of President Roosevelt's visit to open the Fair was received too late to make the change in the dates of the R.O.A. Convention.

The State Department Convention is the prelude to the National Convention of the R.O.A. which opens on Sunday, June 4, with the registration of delegates and the meeting of the National Council at 2:00 P.M. that afternoon. The sessions of the National Meeting will be presided over by Col. L. Kemper Williams, of New Orleans, National President. The Convention will continue through Wednesday, June 7, and will bring to Chicago hundreds of Reserve Officers from all sections of the Country.

The State Convention will bring together the State Heads of all veteran and patriotic bodies for co-operative purposes for National Defense. The proposed reductions in the armed forces of the Nation have focused public attention on the seriousness of the attempts being made by pacifistic bodies to nullify the National Defense Act of 1920.

The social phases of the gathering have not been overlooked. The Annual Department dinner dance will be held on Friday evening, June 2, at the Stevens. The National Banquet will be held in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel on Monday, June 5, 1933. This will be followed by a Military Ball and Reception, at which unusual effects and surprises are promised by the Staff Section in charge of this activity.

On Tuesday evening, June 6, the dele-

The Journal Salutes—

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Midshipman Charles Blenman, jr., who won the first prize for General Excellence in Target Practice in the Second Class, U. S. Naval Academy. Maj. Gen. Logan Feland, USMC, who has been ordered to his home to await retirement after a gallant career in the forces of National Defense.

Chaplain William Hughes, USA-Ret., who has been appointed executive Secretary of the Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States.

gates and their guests will attend the Military Tournament at Soldier Field. This is, as all Chicagoans know, the outstanding military show and pageant held in the United States. The various arms of the Service stage thrilling demonstrations and maneuvers, preceded by a breath-taking air show staged by the Army Aviators from Selfridge Field. A fitting climax to this evening's entertainment is the staging of the Battle of Cantigny, the first engagement in which American Troops participated during the World War.

Another interesting feature of the Convention is the annual pistol competition in which crack marksmen from the various R.O.A. Chapters vie for the cups and medals being offered by the Cook County Chapter.

Will Appoint USNA Graduates

In Marines and Supply Corps

Twenty Marine Corps and eight Supply Corps appointments will be made from the 1933 Naval Academy class which graduates next week.

Despite the possibility of a cut in the strength of these Corps as a result of the demand for general reduction of officer strength, 20 second lieutenants will be commissioned in the Marine Corps and eight ensigns in the Supply Corps from the 1933 class.

Under the law, half of the graduates may be commissioned in the Line. What this number will be cannot be determined until it is known how many of the 435 midshipmen of the first class pass their final examinations. According to the latest word from the Naval Academy, it is expected that 188 of the class will not receive commissions in any branch of the Regular naval service.

Would Save USNA Instructors

A three month payless furlough for all civilian instructors at the Naval Academy was proposed this week to save the jobs of the 25 instructors who must be discharged under the appropriations cut.

Senator Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, and Congressman Gambrell, Democrat, member of the House from Annapolis, called at the Navy Department this week and suggested this plan to Secretary Swanson as a substitute to discharging some of the instructors.

House Approves BS Degree

Amended to apply to the Military and Coast Guard Academies, the bill authorizing the award of a bachelor of science degree to Naval Academy graduates was passed by the House May 15.

The bill, applying only to the Navy, has passed the Senate and the measure is now in conference between the two houses. There has been some attempt to have the conferees strike out the Coast Guard Academy, as members, including Representative Goss of Conn., have contended that the curriculum at that school is not the equal of the other two service Academies.

Representative Blanton attacked the degree bill when it was voted upon by the House, declaring that "the boys at the Academies already favored over all the other boys of the United States." The bill passed, 211 to 4.



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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Army Notes

Maj. Thomas B. Catron, commander of the Infantry School Detachment, Ft. Benning, Ga., has been detailed on special duty with the academic department of The Infantry School, where he will be assigned to the second section as instructor of military history.

In the presence of the medical detachment of the station hospital at Ft. Sill, Okla., Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, commandant of the Field Artillery school, presented a Soldier's Medal to Pvt. 1st. Ramon G. Smith, medical department, for bravery in saving the life of Pvt. Lawrence F. Hiney on June 15, 1932. Smith is 26 years old, has been in the Army since July 1928, is married and his parents reside in Los Angeles, Calif.

Ft. Monroe, Va.—The recent fire in the Post Chapel caused considerable injury to the Memorial Organ. The damage to the chapel is rapidly being repaired, and will be restored shortly. To repair injury to the Memorial Organ will cost \$2,250. The post is trying in every way possible to finance it. In a message to all officers of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Army at large, Col. H. E. Cloke, executive, states: "We are trying in every way possible to finance it. It can be done. It will be done, even under the stress of the present financial situation. It will take effort, it will take sacrifice, and if everybody joins in, it will only take a little money from each. I am sending this to you personally, for General Tracy, and in this form so as to make your contribution private. No matter how small the amount, it will be gratefully accepted."

Contributions should be mailed to Capt. Harrington W. Cochran, The Adjutant, Ft. Monroe, Va.

At the invitation of public school officials of Chicago, Major General Frank Parker, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, delivered a radio talk on the army educational system over station WMAQ on Monday, May 15. Captain G. Everett Hill, Jr., Assistant Signal Officer spoke over the same station on the C.M.T.C. on May 16 and Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Clark, Corps Area Ordnance Officer, gave an address on May 17 on the R.O.T.C. The talks by army officers were part of a series on education being conducted by the public schools of Chicago.

Twenty-eight officers of the Regular Army were graduated from The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15, 1933. After congratulating the class upon the very creditable showing made during the term, Col. M. R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., Commandant of the school, presented Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, The Quartermaster General, who gave an interesting talk on the present task confronting the Army of the United States in connection with the enrollment and equipment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, with particular reference to the part to be played by the Quartermaster Corps. Diplomas were presented by The Quartermaster General, followed by benediction pronounced by Maj. Charles B. Dubell, Chaplain General, Military Order of the World War.

The graduates are:

Capt. Theo. A. Baumeister (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Edwin M. Byles, QMC.
1st Lt. Albin N. Caldwell, QMC.
Capt. John W. Carroll (Cav.), QMC.
Capt. John S. Claussen (Inf.), QMC.
2nd Lt. George F. Conner (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. John D. Cook, PS (QMC).
Capt. James B. Edmunds (Cav.), QMC.
Capt. James B. Golden, QMC.
Capt. Ray M. Hare, QMC.
Capt. Charles A. Ross (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Lee Huber (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Joseph H. Hussing (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Henry L. Ingham (FA), QMC.
Capt. Thomas W. Jones, QMC.
Capt. Edward A. Kaech (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Francis H. Kuhn, QMC.
Maj. James C. McGovern, PS (QMC).
1st Lt. Paul E. Meredith (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Clifford J. Moore, QMC.
Capt. Jerome Pickett (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Michael A. Quinn, QMC.
Capt. John O. Ready (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. George H. Schumacher, QMC.
Capt. Charles E. Stafford, QMC.
Capt. Elam L. Stewart (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Grover A. Summa (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Frederick M. Thompson (Inf.), QMC.

Secretary Dern Speaks

Secretary of War Dern, in a radio address May 16, dispelled a number of the popular pacifistic misconceptions regarding the War Department and the Army and told the Nation that it is his conviction "that Army and Navy officers are the most sincere and most practical pacifists in this country today."

Quoting some of the arguments made by pacifists depicting the Army as a great, wasteful machine which produces nothing and holding up the "military mind" as a terror, the Secretary declared, "My friends, I have found that the facts do not support these notions. If they did, the Army and the Navy would surely have been abolished long ago. Indeed, such overstatements probably hurt rather than help the cause of peace."

Referring to the Army's part in the reforestation work, Mr. Dern said, "The Army is proud to have a part in this great construction program, for Army men are human beings just like the rest of us, and considerably above the average in honesty, intelligence and patriotic devotion to the national welfare. Army officers constitute a group of brainy, educated and loyal men, intent on performing the duties imposed upon them by their mission of providing for the National Defense."

Excerpts from his speech follow:

"Efficiency is the governing objective in Army activity, and political expediency has nothing whatsoever to do with it. The War Department and the Army are almost completely divorced from politics. The men in it are not the creatures of any political master nor the servants of any political machine. In the ultimate sense, they have no master but their country. But every single one of them appreciates clearly that the military establishment is, and must be, the loyal servant of civil government. Thus, the Army is the never-failing support of American liberty and institutions; it is not a menace to them."

"In the Army there are thousands of individuals who disprove the old doctrine that a man will put forth his best efforts only under the inducement of large financial reward. A man entering the Army as a career gives up the idea of making money, and, relying upon

fair treatment by the Government, devotes himself singly and wholeheartedly to his profession. We have officers, and they are in the great majority, who put every ounce of their strength and ability into their work, not because they expect to make a fortune, but because they have dedicated their lives to Duty, Honor and Country."

"As for the so-called military mind, it is perfectly true that Army officers are indoctrinated with the idea that pure pacifism does not square with the facts of life. But the sincere aim of Army men is to prevent, not to cause, war; and they believe that a reasonable preparation for efficient defense is still the best assurance for the maintenance of peace. In this belief they echo the sentiments of every American President from George Washington to Franklin Roosevelt."

"I have heard the statement made that the cost of our Army should be reduced to what it was in 1914. That is another generalization that will not bear analysis."

"We cannot possibly turn back the clock to 1914. Warfare has become complicated, not only by aircraft and anti-aircraft weapons and by chemicals, but by swarms of machine-guns, rapid-fire cannon and other intricate and devastating devices of destruction. Preparation for defense against these things costs money—but this fact does not justify us in neglecting reasonable precautions. If we were to go back to 1914 we might as well abolish the Army entirely, for we should be as helpless as a babe against another nation with modern equipment."

"Students of National Defense are practically unanimous in their opinion that we cannot afford to abandon, or permanently and drastically to reduce, the present program until the World is definitely organized to settle all international disputes by amicable means."

"This does not mean that any opportunity for reduction in current costs is being overlooked. The 1934 appropriations for the Army are \$65,000,000 less than the sums appropriated in 1931. These great savings have been effected by curtailing many important activities. Every possibility is being assiduously explored. If long continued, some of the reductions already made might have most serious and damaging effects upon our readiness for emergency."

"In some respects the non-military

activities of the War Department are more interesting than the military, because they are of a more immediately constructive nature. The record made by the Corps of Engineers is a source of pride to the entire nation. The unexcelled technical education, the high standard in training and engineering skill, the fine record of performance, the freedom from graft or scandal, and the pride of the men in their organization have made the Army Engineers one of the most outstanding professional groups of this country."

"The contributions made by the Army Air Corps to progress in the science of air transportation are too numerous to mention. The Ordnance Department has been responsible for some of the most important discoveries in the metallurgical field. Control of malaria, typhoid and yellow fevers was largely made possible by the devotion and skill of Army doctors. The pacification of the Philippines and the great advances made by the Filipinos and the Puerto Ricans in education, sanitation and commercial development are in no small measure due to the efforts of the American Army."

"In closing this talk I remind you that I have learned most of these things since I became Secretary of War. But I have not become in any sense a militarist. More than this, and surprising as it may sound, it is my conviction that Army and Navy officers are the most sincere and most practical pacifists in this country today."

"They are enthusiastically behind the President in his disarmament proposals, as made public today. They know that disarmament is the surest road to peace, and that if all the nations will disarm, none will reap greater benefits than the United States. They insist, however, that it would be the height of folly for us to disarm before the rest of the world does likewise. They have made me appreciate more keenly than ever before just what a grim and costly tragedy this business of war really is. More than ever before I want to prevent its recurrence, and it is for this reason that I have determined to learn every possible fact concerning it and of needful preparations against it. It is my sincere hope that everyone of our people may likewise become conversant with these facts, because matters involving the national security touch directly upon the welfare of every American citizen."

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NATIONAL DEFENSE—

AN IMAGINARY DIALOGUE by PERCY CROSBY

Mr. Douglas: You sent for me, Mr. President?

F. D.: Don't be formal, call me Frankie.

Mr. Douglas: Yes, Mr. President.

F. D.: How is Congress?

Mr. Douglas: I just had them dusted off ready for shipping.

F. D.: A fine Congress!

Mr. Douglas: Yes, Mr. President. You sent for me, sir?

F. D.: Why, yes, I want to congratulate you on your great achievement. I see you cut down National Defense to a point where we have saved millions. Amazing! How are the trees growing?

Mr. Douglas: We expect a bumper crop of pussywillows come a year arbor day.

F. D.: That ought to give us fur coats for the army.

Mr. Douglas: That seems like a well-turned whimsy. Beware of the syndicates, Mr. President.

F. D.: Yes, Mr. Douglas, as I was saying, your Army and Navy cut is a landslide.

Mr. Douglas: Yes, nobody ever thought of it before.

F. D.: Where did you get the idea?

Mr. Douglas: Well, Mr. President, I feel that we are in a new era, and war is a thing of the past.

F. D.: Yes, war has been outlawed. There are no more wars any more. And yet, it grieves me to learn that the Chinese fail to grasp this truth. There seems to be unnecessary shooting going on in that quarter of the globe. Or is that just newspaper talk?

Mr. Douglas: Just newspaper talk, Mr. President. The Japanese were promenading through China as the guests of Manchuria. The Chinese have a habit of getting in the range of Japanese machine guns.

F. D.: You mean the Chinese are still aggressive despite the Geneva ruling?

Mr. Douglas: Very much so, Mr. President. They insist upon crowding the muzzles, whereas, in all truth, if they withdrew in a spirit of gracious dignity, the plans for world peace would be enhanced.

F. D.: You mean the way I have outlined the country's program?

Mr. Douglas: I beg pardon, Mr. President?

F. D.: I say, you mean the way that we have outlined the country's program?

Mr. Douglas: Precisely, Mr. President, precisely. It has met with nationwide success, and without presumption, I feel that it behooves me to avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that my desk is heaped with telegrams of congratulations, especially from the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

F. D.: And the friends of the Army and Navy—have you heard from them?

Mr. Douglas: None that I can recall.

F. D.: But the best people of the land did not complain?

Mr. Douglas: No, the church people were all for doing away with the



Marine Corps as well as the Army and Navy.

F. D.: Well, that looks promising. How did the officers and men in the service receive the news?

Mr. Douglas: They're getting used to my methods, and have accepted the inevitable.

F. D.: Then, if you have been deluged with telegrams from people in favor of harmonious international relations, while on the other hand there are no comments from people supposedly for the Army, Navy and Marines, it would seem that the great majority of people are in favor of cutting down national defense.

Mr. Douglas: Mr. President, the friends of national defense are strictly confined to the service. The telegrams on my desk prove that national defense belongs to an age which has gone.

F. D.: Why wasn't this done before?

Mr. Douglas: You didn't have me, Mr. President.

F. D.: Congress has made no comment?

Mr. Douglas: Not a voice was raised in opposition to the program. You have them in the palm of your hand, Mr. President.

F. D.: Oh, let us rather say that we have them in the palms of our hands.

Mr. Douglas: Thank you, Mr. President.

F. D.: Of course, Mr. Douglas, I do want to be sure—well, you can understand—that is to say, I do not want to offend anybody. I received an overwhelming majority last fall, and naturally I want to see if I can't beat that next election.

Mr. Douglas: Well, Mr. President—

F. D.: Call me Frankie.

Mr. Douglas: Yes, Mr. President, but you can't complain about the reforestation army. You know, a quarter of a million votes in the bag are not to be pooh-poohed at this time.

F. D.: Yes, I know, I know.

Mr. Douglas: And then again, Mr. President, I hope you are aware of the fact that the Army, Navy and Marines have no vote?

F. D.: To be sure—yes . . . to be sure!

Mr. Douglas: And there has been a great saving—a tremendous saving by dismissing enlisted men.

F. D.: Yes, there has been a saving, but sometimes I wonder whether the country saves enough to compensate for the loss. The reforestation army involves great expense, when each man receives \$30 a month.

Mr. Douglas: But, Mr. President, a vast amount of the men cost the Government merely \$12.50 a month.

F. D.: How do you figure that?

Mr. Douglas: Enlisted men receive \$17.50 a month from the Government; well, by getting rid of the enlisted men, the United States saves that pay per man. And besides, we are not depriving the reforestation men of that \$17.50. They get their full \$30, and it costs the Government only \$12.50.

F. D.: When one stops to think it out, there's a great deal to be said for the cleverness of your plan.

Mr. Douglas: Thank you, Mr. President. Two heads are better than one Congress. One is needed to think it out, and the other is needed to okay the plan.

F. D.: Yes, I'll have to admit it needs a brain to plan for the nation.

Mr. Douglas: Thank you, Mr. President.

F. D.: I'm afraid we had better go carefully in regard to making any further cuts from the service.

Mr. Douglas: On the contrary, Mr. President, the service is just the place for another cut, and if the occasion demands it, still a further cut.

F. D.: How do you arrive at such a speedy conclusion?

Mr. Douglas: Representatives from many peace organizations assure me that any drastic cuts made on the Army, Navy and Marines would not be offensive to the people. One prominent representative, laughingly put it: "The sky's the limit, Mr. Douglas."

F. D.: Still—?

Mr. Douglas: Oh, I can assure you, Mr. President, that many of our church people felt that the only sure way of balancing the budget was to scrap the entire fleet. I must admit, now that I have made such incredible strides, that such a move is most tempting—most tempting!

F. D.: Well, we'll see how the London Conference turns out before we entertain that thought.

Mr. Douglas: Judging from the opinions expressed by the various peace delegates they were unanimous on one point.

F. D.: What was that?

Mr. Douglas: They felt that the symbols of militarism in the Smithsonian Institute could be safely retained in order to appease those eccentrics who favor some remnant of national defense.

F. D.: Are some of these pacifist representatives among our most prominent citizens?

Mr. Douglas: I can name one who is one of the most prominent men in the nation.

F. D.: Who?

Mr. Douglas: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. Incidentally, he was most warm in his praise of your work, Mr. President.

F. D.: Well, I'll have to admit that Dr. Butler is one of our outstanding citizens.

Mr. Douglas: Yes, Mr. President, we must admit that a man has great prominence when the Carnegie Peace Foundation pays him \$25,000 a year and all his expenses for himself and his family to Europe and return.

F. D.: What does he do to earn such a sum?

Mr. Douglas: Well, that I do not know. Your advisors, the two Columbia professors, might be able to answer that far better than I can.

F. D.: Taking everything all in all, Mr. Douglas, I find that the people have been exceedingly joyous for all the great work that has been done since March 4th.

Mr. Douglas: Thank you, Mr. President.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Notes

Capt. Allen B. Reed, USN, member of the General Board, has been ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the new heavy cruiser, New Orleans, which was launched at the New York Navy Yard on April 12. Captain Reed will command the New Orleans when she is placed in commission about December 1, 1933.

Orders have been issued to Capt. Percy W. Foote, USN, Commanding the USS Arkansas, to duty as Chief of Staff, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, and to Capt. Frank R. McCrary, USN, under instruction at the Naval War College, to command the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Captain Foote will relieve Capt. G. W. Haines, USN, who has received orders to duty in connection with the fitting out of the new cruiser New Orleans, recently launched at the New York Navy Yard. Captain McCrary will relieve Comdr. Ralph F. Wood.

At a joint luncheon of the Milwaukee service clubs, given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Civic Alliance at the Hotel Schroeder on May 9, Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluvers, USN, as the guest speaker, spoke on "The Common Ground for Service."

About 600 members, representing sixteen organizations, were present. Willis P. Colburn, President of the Civic Alliance, presided. Among the guests of honor were Harold S. Falk, Wisconsin civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Col. Stephen S. Park, representing the Wisconsin R.O.T.C.; Col. Charles M. Pearsall, officer-in-charge of the Soldiers' Home; Erwin C. Uhlein; Lt. E. F. Keller, USNR, and Rudolph Hokanson, Rotary Club.

Changes in the curriculum of three of Navy's service schools were announced by the Bureau of Navigation this week. Effective July 1, 1933, the courses at the Gyro Compass School at San Diego and the Diesel Engineering Course for enlisted men at Submarine Base, New London, Conn., will be lengthened to twelve weeks each.

A thirty week metalsmith's course will be substituted for present blacksmith and coppersmith courses now given at the Artificer's School, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va. Men completing the metalsmith course will be prepared to go in training for either blacksmith or coppersmith depending upon the needs of the ship to which assigned.

The Bureau of Navigation desires to keep track of its radiomen who are qualified for duty in aircraft and to train more radiomen in aircraft. In a letter sent out to the service this week, instructions were given to note such qualification upon the service records of men so qualified and for officers responsible for details at sea, to keep a card index of them.

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Akron Report

Secretary of the Navy Swanson made public on May 17 the report of the Court of Inquiry which he appointed April 6 "to inquire into all the facts and circumstances surrounding the loss of the USS Akron." The report was signed by the three members of the Court of Inquiry, Rear Adm. Henry V. Butler, USN, Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, USN, and Comdr. Sydney M. Kraus, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Ralph G. Pennoyer, USN, who served as Judge Advocate of the Court.

Secretary Swanson approved the report subject to exceptions taken to some of its findings by the Chief of Operations and the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

On the same day the report was made public the special joint congressional committee appointed to investigate the lighter-than-air situation met and selected Henry Breckinridge, of New York, as its counsel. The Congressional investigation will begin Monday, May 22. About 50 witnesses will be heard by the committee, it is planned. Mr. Breckinridge is widely known in the Army and Navy. The son of Maj. Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Mr. Breckinridge served in France as a lieutenant colonel of infantry. He was assistant Secretary of War from 1913 to 1916 and formerly was president of the Navy League of the United States.

In its report, the Naval Court of Inquiry expressed the following opinions and recommendations:

"1. At the time of take off on her last flight on April 3, 1933, the Akron was in excellent structural condition and generally embodied all of the best features in design and construction known to the art at that time.

"2. The officers and crew of the Akron were skilled and competent operators of rigid airships.

"3. Weather forecasts furnished the Commanding Officer of the Akron prior to the commencement of the last flight did not indicate dangerous weather conditions nor predict thunderstorms.

"4. The Commanding Officer was justified in starting the flight at the time chosen.

"5. The court is of the opinion that at about 10 p. m. when the Commanding Officer observed the weather map which showed a secondary cyclone centered in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., coupled with the previous report of a thunderstorm in that vicinity at 7 p. m. and that since about 8.30 p. m., lightning had been observed to the southward and westward which lightning approached closer to the ship, the Commanding Officer committed an error in judgment in not setting such courses as would have kept him in the safe semicircle thereby probably avoiding the severe conditions finally encountered, and that this error in judgment was a contributory cause of the loss of the Akron.

"6. The final destruction of the Akron was caused by a down current of wind of such magnitude that the lower fin struck the water before the descent could be checked. This contact of the fin with the water resulted in a progressive destruction and sinking of the Akron.

"7. In view of the lack of evidence presented or available as to the static and dynamic condition of the ship, or of other conditions, at the time the fin hit the water, the court is unable to express an opinion as to whether or not, had the

ship started her descent from a higher altitude, sufficient time would have been available to completely lighten the ship—provided she was not so lightened, nor if, had she been completely lightened, what altitude would have been required within which the descent could be checked, nor further whether the descent could have been checked under any attainable condition of the ship and existing weather conditions. In view of the foregoing the court is unable to place the responsibility for failure to check the descent which resulted in the crash of the Akron.

"8. The error in judgment, as set forth in opinion 5, has been made evident to the court by its study of the testimony. The court has but little direct knowledge of the considerations upon which this judgment was based. Everything within the knowledge of Commander McCord at the time his decision was made might have pointed to his plan of action being justifiable. Certainly we know that many conflicting considerations had to be set one against the other, and what subsequent events show to have been an erroneous decision does not. In the opinion of the court, justify a condemnation without more information of the considerations upon which the plan of action was based. This information was lost with the ship.

"9. Immediately preceding and during the destruction of the Akron, the best traditions of the Service were maintained.

"10. The deaths of all personnel resulting from the loss of the Akron were incurred in line of duty and were not the result of their own misconduct.

"11. The injuries received by Deal, Richard E., BM2c, USN, resulting from the loss of the Akron, were received in the line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct.

"The court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the matter."

Secretary's Approval

Secretary Swanson in approving the report, stated that from the evidence adduced in the case the deaths of all officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy, who went down on the ship occurred "in line of duty" as did the injuries to Richard E. Deal, boatswain's mate second class, USN.

"Subject to the above remarks," the Secretary said, "and to the remarks of the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the Chief of Naval Operations, the proceedings, findings and recommendation of the court of inquiry in the attached case are approved."

Admiral Pratt's Objections

Adm. William V. Pratt, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, in his endorsement of the report of the Court of Inquiry, stated:

"The Chief of Naval Operations considers that Opinion No. 5 and Opinion No. 8 of the Court of Inquiry are not consistent and concurs in Opinion No. 8 rather than Opinion No. 5.

"Opinion No. 5, briefly, is that the Commanding Officer committed an error in judgment in not setting such courses as would have kept him in the safe semicircle. Opinion No. 8 very well suggests the viewpoint that the court, lacking more than slight direct knowledge of the considerations on which the Commanding Officer's decisions were based, cannot assume that the information available to him did not justify his actions; therefore, opinion that judgment was erroneous is actually based almost entirely, if not solely, on the light of subsequent events.

"The Chief of Naval Operations concurs with this latter viewpoint. In tracing the course of events that have led up to any disaster, it is usually true that analysis after the event will indicate some point at which a different course of action would have averted the catastrophe. In this case, in the light of information now available after the event, it appears probable that the course of action suggested in Opinion No. 5 would have done so. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the Commanding

Officer failed to exercise good judgment in the light of the information available to him at the time.

"The Akron was ably built and unquestionably ably handled to the full limit of present knowledge and experience in rigid airship operation. No reflection, therefore, should attach to her commanding officer for his choice, in his best judgment, of the course of action that was followed under these particular storm conditions during the natural and normal military operations of a rigid airship.

"Subject to the foregoing, and to the remarks of the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in his second endorsement hereunder, the Chief of Naval Operations recommends approval of the proceedings, findings, opinions and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry in the attached case."

Admiral King's Endorsement

Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in his endorsement stated:

"The Bureau of Aeronautics—

(a) Concurs in the foregoing findings of fact, but notes the uncertainty of the evidence as to compliance with the requirements regarding life-saving equipment.

(b) Concurs in the foregoing opinions, and singles out for special notice these opinions which deal with the decisions made with regard to courses steered and the consequent placing of the Akron relative to the unfavorable weather conditions:

(1) Whose existence and location were first known on board the Akron at about 8.30 p. m.

(2) Whose character and development were definitely indicated shortly after 10 p. m. from the partial weather map compiled on board the Akron.

(3) And for confirmation of which there was available at all times visual observations from the Akron herself.

(c) Concurs in the recommendation that no further proceedings (in inquiry) be had in the matter.

To sum up, it clearly appears:

(a) That the design, construction and maneuverability of the Akron were adequate to the point of excellence.

(b) That the material condition of the Akron was excellent at the time of take off on April 3, 1933.

(c) That the personnel were competent and efficient in their capacity to handle the airship.

(d) That there is need to recognize the fact that it is essential in their present state of design, construction and operation, that airships should avoid bad weather (storm) areas, and

(e) That there is need to increase the capacity of operating personnel to obtain, recognize and interpret bad weather (storm) conditions and the consequent proper placing of such ships relative to bad weather (storm) areas, not only from weather data supplied to the ship, but from first-hand observations on board the ship herself.

"The Bureau of Aeronautics has definitely in mind measures suitable to accomplish the matters set forth in paragraphs 3(d) and (e) above and will, in separate correspondence, make suitable recommendations in regard thereto."

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The Marine Corps

(Continued from First Page)

from the shadowy dawn of history's morning and carried on down through the ages. Egypt, Persia, Greece, Carthage, Rome and the other ancient countries found the Marines serving the state and the people. Polybius wrote that "it is the courage of the Marines that turns the scale most decisively in favor of victory." Before Christ was born and centuries before any Englishman boasted that to him belonged the Seven Seas, Julius Caesar landed Roman Expeditionary Marines in England and they soon had the ancient Britons enrolled as Maritime Soldiers.

Columbus' year of 1492 came. Jamestown and John Smith followed. British Marines on board warships and in transports as Expeditionary soldiers were soon afloat in American waters and tramping the virgin American soil. Many Americans served as Marines under the British standards. There were thousands of Colonial Americans who served in expeditions to the north and south. Among them were Alexander Spotswood and William Gooch who organized the first American Marines, 1740-1743. Lawrence Washington, brother of the Father of Our Country, was one of these early Marines. The British Marines passed the mantle, that had been handed to them by the Romans, over to the Americans in 1775.

The tocsin of national freedom sounded at Lexington on April 19, 1775. The following May 10th Crown Point and Ticonderoga fell to American arms. Calls for men and money soon arrived in Connecticut from these two forts. And early in May we find the "Original Eight" Marines, the first American Marines of the Revolution known of today, marching to Ticonderoga as a guard for a large sum of money and supplies. Marines quickly rallied everywhere to the colors—on privateers, in State Navies, and finally Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, ordered that a Regiment of Marines for expeditionary missions be created. Thus did America inherit her Marines from the gallant Past and destined for even a more gallant Future which for us of today is the Past.

While I am a Marine, and am second to no man in my affection and admiration for the Marine Corps, nevertheless, my heart goes out to every man who ever wore the uniform of the Army, Navy and Marines. This is not strange, because the glorious Second Division, which I had the honor to command in the World War, was made up of representatives of all branches of the service—regulars from the Army, Navy and Marines. Its ranks were filled with the best that America could offer. Men of all walks of life served side by side—the sons of millionaires, the sons of farmers and shopkeepers and laborers; the educated and the illiterate; young men whose ancestors had lived in America for generations, and young men who had been born on foreign soil and had emigrated to our country—all were filled with the same spirit, all with the same courage and high ideals.

Marines have always been part of the American Navy which has always been the Front Line of National Defense. The Navy and Her Marines must be ready to advance before war is declared. They must hold until the Army moves. That is the plan.

Financiers may issue a mandate as to how many dollars may be spent upon National Defense but only military and naval experts should prepare the plan that will produce the maximum national defense possible with the dollars made available by Congress.

An adequate National Defense is a vital domestic problem. Without it there will come a chaotic time when individual security, as well as national, will have vanished in thin air. The necessity of common-sensible national defense cannot be made to disappear merely by saying that it is absurd to prepare, or too expensive.

We hear and read a lot about the fact that the United States should be prepared for a "defensive" war and that our sailors, soldiers and Marines are urging that we prepare for an "offen-

sive" war. The inference is that we can defend our country on that line where the Atlantic and the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes wash our soil. Well, let us glance at ten wars in which we have been engaged. They were all "defensive" wars, even that with Mexico, and yet in all we had to go to foreign soil or seas, to force the issue of victory.

In the American Revolution the Ranger and Bon Homme Pichard of John Paul Jones and many other American warships defeated the enemy in European waters while other victories came in other foreign parts. American Marines even landed once in Merrie England to burn shipping. Not a drop of blood was shed on our soil in the Naval War with France, the naval victories including those two famous ones of the Constellation and that of the Boston occurring some distance away while the West Indies was the main theatre of battle. In the Tripolitan War our Navy with Her Marines were compelled to battle the Barbary Corsairs afloat and ashore in the Mediterranean area. While the land battles of the War of 1812 were decided in our homeland, nevertheless the whole margin of victory was won by the Navy and Marines far beyond our boundaries. After our second war with Great Britain came the little War with Algiers. Maritime and commercial nations may be strangled by merely cutting off trade communications. Even tribute did not buy off Algiers so we sent the Navy and her Marines to the Mediterranean to make peace in a "defensive" war. In the long drawn-out naval campaign against the West Indian Pirates, in the decade of the Twenties, our naval ships and Marines swarmed in the West Indies where it was necessary to send our armed forces to fight a war to defend our citizens, their property, and above all our national prosperity. In the Mexican War the Army was despatched to Mexico. The Navy and Marines participated in the military campaign and also crushed enemy resistance on the coastal waters of Mexico. With but slight military aid the Navy with the Marines brought California into the Union. Who would say today that the possession of California, Texas and other territory acquired by the Mexican War does not contribute to the defense of the United States in the sense that if that territory was in foreign hands today it would menace us. Would anyone vote to give it back? The War with the Confederacy found its bloody battlefields on American earth but the Navy and the Marines trailed the Confederate commerce destroyers in foreign sea lanes and also prevented any foreign nation, so inclined, to ally with the revolting South. Not one shot was fired in anger in the United States during the Spanish or World War. Argue as you will about the conquest of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, the War with Spain was a defensive war and fought without the domain of our nation. The World War was the most "defensive" of all. It was only when we simply had to fight that we did. Add all the foregoing up and the sum will be that the Navy and Marines in a "defensive" war must go far—around the world often—to help win it. To these ten wars I might add the Chinese Boxer War of 1900 and the Philippine Insurrection.

Much has been written and spoken about the necessity of "foreign markets" for American prosperity. You cannot have them without a Navy adequate to succeed in a "defensive" war.

In order for the United States to win a "defensive" war in this modern era the Navy must have what are called bases, or advanced bases. No naval or military expert denies that, nor does any well-informed Congressman or Senator. These bases are essential in order to permit our fleet to advance in the desired direction, whether it be North, South, East or West. These bases are secured by an adequate force of trained Marines present with the Fleet. The abolition of American bases, brought about by the Washington treaty provisions, make it more essential that this adequate mobile force of Marines be maintained in a state of readiness for war.

There are other auxiliary operations on shore that this mobile force of Marines serving with the Fleet will conduct and if they fail then the naval campaign will fail. The opportune presence of an adequate number of Marines to take advantage of the "surprise" immediately after the Fleet bombards an enemy position ashore will appeal to even an untrained civilian. To delay, in throwing land forces ashore to occupy, gives the enemy the grand opportunity to prepare and organize. That delay proved fatal at the Dardanelles in the World War. At Alexandria, Egypt, the landing of a small battalion of Marines immediately after the British vessel bombarded would have saved untold losses which did take place because they waited two days to land. Dewey stated that with five thousand Marines attached to his Fleet he would have accepted the surrender of Manila, garrisoned it, and the Philippine Insurrection could have been averted. Evans and others told us that with an adequate force of Marines to occupy Havana after a bombardment the Spanish War would have been over not long after it began. Many other illustrations could be given of the tremendous value of a mobile force of Marines serving with the Fleet. The first landing on March 3, 1776, on foreign soil of American Marines was of this nature.

Let me emphasize that this idea of having a fine force of Marines with the Fleet is not a plan of the Marines only but unanimously backed up by the Navy as a unit and as individuals. Secretaries of the Navy, Admirals of the highest rank and position, and other American naval experts all agree on this subject. Only recently, in last December, the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, President of the General Board, Chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation and Naval Aviation, the Chief Coordinator (an Admiral), President of the Naval War College told a Committee of Congress that such a force was necessary in war and that a nucleus for it should be maintained in peace. Further, that in order that such a nucleus be maintained the strength of the Marine Corps should be at least one-fifth that of the Navy.

I would not say as did Lord Vincent in 1797 that I hoped to see the day when there were no foot-soldiers except Marines; but I can well understand Napoleon's envious exclamation—"What might not be done with a hundred thousand such men!" as he looked at the Marines of H.M.S. Bellerophon.

Today, in peace the 15,343 Marines are not idle. The fact that they form a Corps of individuals, lends itself to being busy. They are kept busy by the Navy, in both peace and war, guarding naval stations and magazines and other ordnance activities at home and abroad; serving on board about forty naval vessels as Marine Guards and performing other duties; as aviators at Marine posts at Navy stations, and aboard the big Navy plane carriers; and in performing duty in those countries where the United States is lending a helping hand as in Haiti and China.

The Marines are an economical group of public servants. National Economy is one of their ancient slogans. Their upkeep is low. Watchmen at naval stations would cost more. Bluejackets in their places on board ships would add to the national expense. When needed they even serve as bluejackets. They form an absurdly low part of the cost of past wars. No individual Marine is long idle waiting on an organization to move. When not needed by the Navy they are used by the Army, as they have done in all but one of our major wars. A flexible, mobile, and economical organization. They are infantry, artillery, cavalry-men, aviators, diplomat, all in one but they are above all a Marine which is as distinctive a type of fighting-man as either the bluejacket or the soldier. On numerous occasions they have demonstrated that they can serve to help the civil authorities in guarding the United States mails, suppressing riots, fighting fires, in relief work at earthquakes, fires, tidal waves, and river floods.

The past is a prophecy for the future. China in the forties and fifties, 1894-1895, 1898, 1900, 1911-1914 1924 to date;

Paraguay in 1858; Japan in the fifties and sixties Korea many times; Egypt in 1882; Panama and Colombia too frequently to list; Chile in 1891; Samoa in 1899; Hawaii in 1843, 1874, 1880, and 1893; Honduras in 1903, 1907, 1924; Syria in 1903; Cuba in 1906-1909, 1912, 1917; Nicaragua in 1853, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1910, 1912, 1926-1933; Haiti in 1914, 1915 to the present; Santo Domingo in 1903, 1904, 1914, 1916-1924. Those and many more.

They came suddenly and the Marines have never failed to respond, whether they are few or in adequate numbers. This being so, the Marines should be given sufficient number to maintain an adequate, efficient force of high morale with which to perform their duties for the nation.

Colonel Beaumont to China

Headquarters Marine Corps announced May 17 that Col. John C. Beaumont, USMC, now in command of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., has been ordered to command the 4th Regiment of Marines at Shanghai, China, succeeding the late Col. Fred D. Kilgore, USMC, who died there May 15.

Colonel Beaumont will sail from the west coast about June 24 for China. He will be relieved of the command of the Marine Barracks by Col. William P. Upshur, USMC, who is now attending the Army War College.

Memorial to General Barnett

A memorial to the late Maj. Gen. George Barnett, World War Commandant of the Marine Corps, is to be established at the National Cathedral at Washington, under the plans of his many friends both in and out of the service.

Officers and men of the Marines now in service as well as the many who were connected with the Corps during the war are being asked to contribute to the memorial fund being raised by a committee composed of Maj. Gen. Logan Feland, USMC; Brig. Gen. George Richards, USMC, and Lt. Col. Charles R. Sanderson, USMC. A suitable bronze tablet can be purchased and installed for the sum of \$1,200. No contributions of more than \$2.00 are expected from individuals, at the present.

Individual remittances should be made to Lt. Col. Chas. R. Sanderson, AQM, USMC, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

Akron Memorial Cachet

Service philatelists will be interested to know that a cachet will be held on the occasion of the Akron Memorial Services at Arlington, May 30. Those interested should send covers to A. Maline, P.O. Box 1421, Washington, D. C., with three cents postage affixed. No charge is being made.

USS Houston to Visit Japan

Adm. Montgomery M. Taylor, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, will pay a visit to Japan aboard his flagship the USS Houston, early in June, the Navy Department announced this week.

In making the announcement the Navy Department stated that the trip was "in consideration of the recent visit of a Japanese Training Squadron to United States ports, and intimations from the Japanese Navy that a visit by Admiral Taylor would be welcome."

The Houston will visit Yokohama from June 2 to 9, and Kobe from June 10 to 14.

The Japanese Training Squadron, composed of the cruisers Iwate and Yakumo, and commanded by Vice Adm. G. Hyakutake, IJN, arrived at Balboa, Canal Zone, on May 13, where it remained until May 19, and will visit Honolulu from June 13 to 17. The Squadron arrived at Seattle, March 28, and has visited Tacoma, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1933

"A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of . . . treaties fails to perform one of its plainest duties."—JAMES K. POLK.

THE BLOW HAS FALLEN upon the Navy, that upon the Army is for the moment suspended, and, so far as personnel is concerned, may be averted altogether. It is argued that the Navy will be just as efficient and as effective under the ship rotating plan as when in full force at sea and constantly engaged in maneuvers and gunnery exercises. We presume if officers be furloughed or, as is more probable in the case of the Army and in some instances of the Navy and Marine Corps, assigned to duty with the conservation camps, that the same claim will be advanced as to their ability subsequently to command troops and crews. To put the matter in another way, a factory can be shut down with only a few men to prevent the machines from rusting, and at a given notice started up again with a partial green force and operate as efficiently as before the closure, and the executives, who have been engaged in other work, can pick up their old jobs and do them with the expertness they had displayed theretofore. The mere statement of the matter shows its absurdity.

The mission of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps is comprised in the term "National Defense." To use the expression frequently on Mr. Roosevelt's lips they are football teams, which must bring to a championship game the highest possible degree of coordination and response to signal. Only training, hard, grueling training, with every man knowing precisely what to do and how to do it, can produce team work essential to victory. Suspension of a half back, a quarter back and a tackle not only weakens the team but unfits the men suspended and makes them of doubtful value if restored to the game. To return to the Fleet, no ship can be laid up and then recommissioned with a partially green crew and be expected to deliver the maximum efficiency which war requires, except after long and arduous training. Nor can officers obtain the response from men under their command until they know the men and the men know them.

To say, therefore, that the Army and Navy will not be crippled by the policies of the Administration is to make a claim which has no foundation either in experience or fact. Again we urge the people, who after all are the ones who will suffer from the lack of trained defense, to demand that such suicidal policies be once and for all abandoned.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SET SAIL upon the sea of international relations, and the experiences he will undergo should cause him to change his mind on the question of National Defense. His appeal for reduction of armaments made to the rulers of the world has met with the usual reception, in spite of his announcement that if the Geneva negotiations should fail he will authorize a hundred million dollar shipbuilding program and another hundred million dollar aircraft program. Bluffs of this kind have been made before and leave Europe and Japan cold, especially in view of the outstanding fact that Mr. Roosevelt is arranging to reduce the Army, has laid up one-third of the Navy and will put a curb upon authorized air development. Of course, other Nations welcome the high and noble sentiments which the President of the United States expresses, but Japan, which is a profound believer in realism, sees in the weakening of American defense positive support of her Chinese operations, and the nationalistic ambitions of the Old World States find no curb upon them for the same reason. President Hoover went so far as to propose a cut of one-third in the forces of each nation; President Roosevelt has decreed such cut for the United States alone, and then expects other governments to follow our example. He will be disappointed. Hitler will abandon his armament claim if others disarm—which, the French say, would mean German superiority again. Premier MacDonald has the support of President Roosevelt for the scrapping of offensive weapons; but when may a defensive weapon become an offensive one? A stick to help one to walk may be used as a club.

WE CANNOT CONCEIVE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT submitting a recommendation to the President for the amalgamation of the Marine Corps with the Navy. Aside from the practical value of the Corps, there is that intangible thing known as tradition which plays its part in making for the greatness of a people. Founded during the American revolution, the Marine Corps has interwoven its deeds in the history, yes, in the flag of our country, and in the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze the American can find the threads of gallant action which that organization has shuttled. In peace, the Corps has been used on missions of order and mercy, in war it has performed its duty with heroic disregard of individual self-interest. Time brought it its place in the organization of the Navy, and the healthy rivalry between it and the bluejacket commands have made for greater fleet efficiency. But more than this, the people of our land know the Marine Corps, have faith in it and rely upon it. They would not understand its abolition, and a recommendation of that kind would confirm their impression of service jealousy, which, in fact, does not exist. While we realize the Department is aware of the value of the Corps from an efficiency point of view, we urge it to stress in the report it will make to the President the greater value which lies in the promotion among the people, as among the Service, of patriotism founded in more than a century and a half of work well and faithfully done.

IT IS GRATIFYING THAT THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers have expressed their approval of the action of the Trustees of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship in referring to an executive staff for study the proposal to ask Churches to withdraw Chaplains from the Army and the Navy "as an expression of the Church's abhorrence of war." We bespeak the death of such a proposal, not only in the interest of the Churches themselves but in that of the soldiers and sailors whose need of spiritual guidance is as pressing as that of civilians. We cannot believe the Churches will consider the abandonment of men in need of their help, and certainly the men themselves would be deeply humiliated and regard themselves as outcasts if deprived of the spiritual and human assistance which they enjoy. It is of further weight that the morale which the Army and Navy possess is due very largely to the fine performance of duty by Chaplains.

Service Humor

Just Quips

One of the Saddest service tales we have heard is that of the ambitious lad who joined the navy to See The World and spent four years in a submarine.

And then there's the story of the patriotic youth who joined the army to See America First and was sent to China.

Due to the fresh coat of green paint recently applied to the woodwork of the Sixteenth Infantry barracks, all the soldiers on Governors Island are going around in nice green uniforms.

—Contributed by E. R. Lehnert.

True?

Teacher (in geography lesson)—"Now can anybody tell me where we find mangoes?"

Knowing Little Boy—"Yes, ma'am. Wherever woman goes!"

—Boston Transcript.

Her Choice

A burglar's wife was being vigorously cross-examined by the county attorney.

"Madam, you are the wife of this prisoner?"

"Yes."

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?"

"Yes."

"May I ask how you came to marry such an individual?"

"You may," snapped the witness. "I was getting old and had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer."

The cross-examination ended abruptly.
Airo-Vue.

Obedying Orders

Captain—"Why are you attacking those prisoners with that axe?"

Corporal—"But, sir, didn't you order me to quarter the prisoners here?"

—Legation Guard News.

Progress of Civilization

1930—"I've Found A Million Dollar Baby."

1931—"I Got Five Dollars."

1932—"Here It Is Monday, And I've Still Got A Dollar."

"Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?"

"If I Only Had A Five Cent Piece."

1933—"???"

—Legation Guard News.

Those Jag's

Spokesman—"We are sergeants and honest men."

Judge Advocate—"Fine. The sergeants line up on this side and the honest men on the other side."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Factual

Recruit—"Hey, chief, the barometer has fallen."

Chief—"Very much?"

Recruit—"Only about four feet, but it broke."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Cooperate in the movement to spread service humor. Send your contributions to the Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. H. A.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Chief of Air Corps you are number twenty-one on the list for promotion to the grade of master sergeant, Air Corps. Air Corps Circular 35-2 improved your chances for promotion somewhat as greater weight is given under the new regulations to length of service. You are number eight on the volunteer list for foreign service.

L. S.—We are informed by the War Department that a man whose enlistment expires after two years on foreign service will be required to perform an extra year on that foreign station if he reenlists. If he does not desire to reenlist, he will be returned to the States at that time.

C. B. R.—The Office of the Chief of Finance informs us that a retired warrant officer of the Army working for the Government in a civilian position would not be required to give up his Government position under the recent economy legislation. This provision of law only applies to retired emergency officers and persons drawing disability compensation.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Julia C. Stimson, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, returns from a three months' tour abroad, the primary purpose of which was to study certain conditions in Paris relating to the organization of a school of nursing for French women.

20 Years Ago

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt says, "I hope that Congress will put the Navy Department in a position where it can render greater assistance in the development of schools which have for a part of their training instruction in seamanship and the handling of boats."

30 Years Ago

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Cav., is named on board to make a firing test of the new experimental magazine rifle designed by the Ordnance Department.

40 Years Ago

Ens. C. M. Stone, USN, has been ordered to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

60 Years Ago

The extensive surveys made by our government during the last two years for the purpose of opening a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific seem to have been at last completed with a gratifying result. The route settled runs through the Atrato valley.

War Dept. Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Dept. Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Campbell King, Ft. Benning, Ga., proceed to home, June 1, await retirement. (May 16)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, C. of S. Lt. Col. Robert E. O'Brien, Walter Reed General Hospital, report Army retiring board for examination. (May 15)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. PRESTON, The IG

Maj. Thomas W. King, Ft. McPherson, Ga., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 16)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT. MAJ. GEN. BLANTON WINSHIP, The JAG

Capt. Butler L. Knight, from office, JAG, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (May 12)

Capt. Thomas J. Jackson, from office, JAG, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (May 12)

Maj. Henry R. Bitting, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to office, JAG, Wash., D. C. (May 13)

Maj. Lewis K. Underhill, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (May 17)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, the QMG

Maj. Paul A. Hodapp, retired on own application, Sept. 30. (May 12)

Capt. Joseph E. Smith, Ft. Screven, Ga., to home await retirement. (May 12)

Capt. Geo. F. Hobson, from Amer. Battle Monuments Commission, D. C., to QMC Sch., Phila., as member of staff. (May 15)

Capt. Stephen B. Massey and Carroll L. Ellis, from Wash., D. C., to Rockwell Fld., Calif. (May 15)

Lt. Col. Joseph E. Barsynski, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Knox, Ky. (May 17)

Lt. Col. Joseph L. Topham, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Kansas City, Mo. (May 17)

Col. Joseph C. Kay, from Ft. Jayes, Ohio, to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (May 17)

Capt. Reuben L. Fain, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to home Aug. 1, await retirement. (May 18)

Capt. Frank M. Barrell, from office, QMG, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Mason, Calif. (May 18)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG

Medical Corps

Maj. Shannon L. Van Valsah, Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, report Army retiring board for examination. (May 12)

Maj. Samuel L. Thorpe, Ft. Lewis, Wash., proceed to home May 18, await retirement. (May 12)

Maj. Prescott S. Tucker, Fitzsimons General Hospital, report Army retiring board for examination. (May 12)

Maj. Joseph W. Bauman, Ft. Lewis, Wash., proceed to home, May 22, await retirement. (May 12)

Lt. Col. Charles C. Demmer, and Capt. Francis W. Pruitt, detailed medical examiners and witnesses before Army retiring board to meet, Baltimore, Md. (May 13)

Col. Levy M. Hathaway, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 16)

Maj. Patrick F. McGuire, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 16)

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Meyer McC. Dougherty, Ft. Sill, Okla., to home, await retirement. (May 13)

Capt. Pinkney L. Ogle, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 16)

Capt. Edward D. Sykes, from Wash., D. C., to San Francisco, Calif. (May 18)

Veterinary Corps

Maj. Francis H. K. Reynolds, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to AMC, Wash., D. C. (May 17)

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Dorothy L. Neal, Pres. of S. F., Calif., proceed to home, May 21, await retirement. (May 15)

1st Lt. Reba G. Cameron, Walter Reed Hospital, proceed to home, May 28, await retirement. (May 16)

(Please turn to Page 761)

MARINE CORPS

No changes were announced on May 11.

May 12, 1933

Maj. James E. Davis, on completion of the course detached Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., to Hdqrs. Marine Corps,

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Maj. Pedro A. del Valle, on June 1 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to duty as Squadron Marine Officer, Special Service Squadron, via the SS Cristobal, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., on June 20.

Capt. Andrew E. Creesy, on June 1 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, USS Richmond via the SS Cristobal, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., on June 20.

Capt. Lewie G. Merritt, on completion of the course detached the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to AS ECEP, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Reuben B. Price, APM Orders from Garde d'Haiti to MB, Quantico, Va., modified to Hdq. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., via the SS Ancon, scheduled to sail from Port au Prince, Haiti, on June 21, to report not later than June 30.

1st Lt. Terrell J. Crawford, on completion of the course at the Marine Corps Schools detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NYD, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Reginald H. Ridgely, detached MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to 1st Brig., Haiti, via the SS Colombia, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., on June 1.

2nd Lt. Harlan C. Cooper, detached NAS, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

May 13, 1933

Maj. Harold S. Fassett, detached Office of the Naval Attache, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to Hdq. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., via first available conveyance.

Capt. Victor F. Blesdale, on completion of the course at the Marine Corps Schools detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, USS Oklahoma.

Capt. Harry V. Shurtleff, AQM, on completion of the course at the Marine Corps Schools detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif., via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

2nd Lt. Henry T. Elrod, orders from MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., revoked.

2nd Lt. Jaime Sabater, on or about June 14 detached MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to MD, USS Sturdevant via the SS Cristobal, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., on June 20.

No changes were announced on May 15.

May 16, 1933

Col. Fred D. Kilgore, died on May 16.

Lt. Col. Harold H. Utley, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to report not later than June 30.

Maj. Charles D. Barrett, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Hdq. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Lowry B. Stephenson, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to report not later than June 30.

Maj. Robert W. Voeth, on or about June 3 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NS, Guam via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

Capt. William F. Beattie, AQM, on or about May 31 detached Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa., to MD, AL, Peiping, China, via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

2nd Lt. Harold W. Bauer, on or about June 5 detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., via the USS Nitro scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 11.

2nd Lt. Harvey C. Tschirgl, on or about June 3 detached MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

2nd Lt. Forest C. Thompson, on or about June 3 detached MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

No changes were announced on May 17.

May 18, 1933

Capt. Ery M. Spencer, AQM, on or about June 1 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to 1st Brig., Haiti, via the SS Ancon, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., on or about July 5.

1st Lt. William G. Manley, on or about June 7 detached Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., to VS Squadron 15-M, USS Lexington, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

1st Lt. Julien R. Marshall, on completion of the school year detached Harvard University Law School, Cambridge, Mass., to office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Robert H. Rhoads, on or about June 7 detached Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., to VS Squadron 14-M, USS Saratoga, via the USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10.

2nd Lt. George H. Potter, detached Fourth Regiment, Shanghai, China, to MB, Puget Sound NYD, Bremerton, Wash., via first available commercial steamer.

NAVY ORDERS

May 11, 1933

Capt. Percy W. Foote, det. command USS Arkansas in June; to ch. of staff, Comdt. 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa.; ors. March 20 revoked.

Capt. Frank B. McCrary, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 27; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Comdr. Mark C. Bowman, det. USS Vestal about June 1; to conn. Nav. ROTC Unit, Ga., School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Comdr. Hugh M. Branham, det. USS Idaho; to duty as Insptr. Instr. of Nav. Reserves, New York.

Comdr. Daniel J. Callaghan, det. staff, C. in CUS Flt., in June; to conn. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

Comdr. Holloway H. Frost, det. USS California about June 8; to staff, C. in CUS Flt. as fleet operations officer.

Comdr. John W. Gates, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in June; to USS Louisville as 1st lieut. and damage control officer.

Comdr. Howard S. Jeans, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., on June 1; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Edward B. Lapham, det. as Off. in Chge., Navy Rctg. Sta., Dallas, Tex.; to USS New York as 1st lieut. and damage control off.

Comdr. Elliott B. Nixon, det. staff, Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force, in June; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Roger W. Paine, det. staff, Comdr. Dests., Scg. Force; to staff, Comdr. Dests., Scg. Force, as engineer officer.

Lt. Comdr. Roy W. Bruner, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in May; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, as force engineer officer.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter, det. Bd. of I. & S., Navy Dept.; to command VF Sqdn. 2B (USS Lexington).

Lt. Harry A. Brandenburg, det. USS Lexington about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 6F Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. James B. Carter, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C., in May; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Base Force; ors. May 2 revoked.

Lt. George H. Dana, det. aide to Comdt. 9th Nav. Dist.; to USS Salt Lake City.

Lt. Frank E. Kennedy, det. all duty; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Alan R. Nash, det. VF Sqdn. 2B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Louis W. Nuesse, det. USS Milwaukee about May 23; to Cruiser Div. 3, as div. radio off.

Lt. Kent H. Power, det. USS Dent about June 1; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Stuart S. Purves, det. USS Northampton in June; to Nav. ROTC Unit, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. Edward W. Rawlins, det. Nav. Academy in May; to aide and flag lieut. on staff, Comdr. Battleship Div. 1.

May 12, 1933

Capt. Donald C. Bingham, ors. March 30 revoked; continue duty Budget Office, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Marshall Collins, addl. duty as Rctg. Insptr., Southern Rctg. Div., New Orleans, La.

Comdr. Louis E. Denfield, det. aide and flag secy. on staff, C. in C. US Fleet, in June; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Van Leer Kirkman, det. staff, Comdr. Battle Force, in June; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Jack H. Duncan, det. aide and flag lieut. on staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Scg. Force; to aide and flag lieut. on staff, Comdr. Battle Force.

Lt. Arthur D. Ayraut, det. aide to Pres. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to aide and flag lieut. on staff, C. in C. US Fleet.

Lt. Frederick W. McMahon, det. Off. in Chge., School of Aviation Ord., Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about June 1; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Kendall S. Reed, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 3.

Lt. Herschel A. Smith, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 27; to VT Sqdn. 1B.

Lt. (jg) George W. Anderson, jr., det. Flag Aviation Unit, USS Raleigh, about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Lawrence R. Dasolt, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS S-20.

Lt. (jg) Carlton B. Hutchins, ors. May 5 revoked; det. Nav. Academy about May 29; to instr. Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Lt. (jg) Ralph C. Lynch, jr., det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS Nautilus.

Lt. (jg) George H. Moffett, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia.

Lt. (jg) Orville K. O'Daniel, det. Nav. Yard, Wash., D. C., in May; to a subm. of

Subm. Sqdn. 4.

Lt. (jg) Carl A. Peterson, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS Barracuda.

Lt. (jg) Roderick S. Rooney, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to temp. duty USS R-3.

Lt. (jg) Eugene M. Waldron, det. USS Philip in May; to instr. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.; desp. ors. March 24 revoked.

Ens. James A. Adkins, det. USS Indianapolis in June; to USS Williamson.

Ens. Otis J. Earle, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to temp. duty USS R-2.

Ens. Raymond L. Mayo, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS S-31.

Ens. Royal L. Rutter, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to temp. duty USS R-4.

Ens. David L. Whelchel, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to temp. duty USS R-11.

Lt. Comdr. Stephen R. Mills (MC), det. USS Dobbin in May; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ens. Frank P. Luongo, jr., det. Scg. Force in July; to USS Childs.

Ens. James H. Newsome, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS S-45.

Ens. Norman E. Smith, det. USS Tarbell in June; to USS Colorado.

Ens. William G. Tisdale, jr., det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to USS S-12.

Capt. Addison B. Clifford (MC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about July 10; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Capt. Frank X. Koltes (MC), desp. ors. April 22 modified; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, instead Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Comdr. Carroll R. Baker (MC), det. USS Relief about June 15; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Comdr. Howard A. Tribou (MC), det. USS Saratoga on June 10; to Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Anderson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, on June 1; to USS Relief.

Lt. Comdr. John L. Frazer, Jr. (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla., about June 1; to USS Holland.

Lt. Comdr. Bertram Groenbeck, jr. (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., about Aug. 15; to instr. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Edwards M. Riley (MC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., about June 17; to USS California.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Robbins (MC), det. USS Omaha about June 3; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. (jg) Gordon B. Tayloe (MC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about June 1; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Grover C. Wilson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., on June 1; to Nav. Hosp. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Illinois.

Capt. Edward R. Wilson (SC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 27; to staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel V. Dunham (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about July 25; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) Walter W. Honaker (SC), det. Grad. School of Bus. Admin., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., about June 4; to USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond V. Miller (CEC), det. (Please turn to Page 760)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Furlough of Officers—After a vigorous battle the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 16 reported out the Independent Officers bill containing the iniquitous provision authorizing the President to furlough on half pay officers of the Army, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, Coast Guard, or Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Although the committee did not hold any formal hearings on the bill, Senator David A. Reed, Pennsylvania republican and former chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, appeared at a meeting of the group and fought valiantly against the provision, which he described as "wicked" and dangerous to National Defense and the morale of the Army.

As a result the committee found itself sharply divided on the question of striking out the provision, but when it came to a vote the provision stayed in the bill by the narrow vote of 8 to 7.

A fight is expected on the floor of the Senate when that provision is reached. Senator Reed undoubtedly will lead it.

Meanwhile between the rapid expansion of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the dire need for trained personnel in connection therewith and the rapidly rising tide of public opinion there is a growing opinion that if the latter become insistent enough the President will alter his plans and not use the authority he is asking to cut National Defense.

One of the most surprising developments of the week was the unexpected support from the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, which always have been in favor of cutting both the Army and Navy on any pretext. These papers were one of the few that supported Ross Collins in his unsuccessful efforts to lop 2,000 officers off the active list of the Army. The editorial, reproduced from the Washington Daily News of May 16, follows:

"Economy experts of the Administration might take a second look at the plan to save money by putting 3500 regular Army officers on furlough and to spend money by calling about 3500 reserve officers into service at the new forestation camps.

"If the regular officers are to receive half-pay in retirement and the reserve officers are to get full pay on duty, the net result will be a considerable increase in Government expenditure.

There are other considerations which might induce officials to reconsider this policy. The regular officers have made economic commitments on the assumption that their jobs and salaries would continue; if Government jobs are available they should have first call. Presumably also some of the reserve officers now have civilian jobs which they can ill afford to lose for temporary forestry service.

"This seems to be another case in which economy moves should be controlled by a co-ordinator; otherwise the loss may be greater than the gain."

Army Mechanization and Navy Construction in Public Works Program—When the President sent his message to Congress this week announcing his \$3,300,000,000 public works program, bills immediately were introduced in the Senate by Senator Wagner, of New York, and House by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, to carry out the administration's program. Practically identical in text both measures provide for the setting up of a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works which "under the direction of the President, shall prepare a comprehensive program of public works, which shall include among other things the following:

"If in the opinion of the President it seems desirable, the construction of naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and of airplanes required therefor and construction of such Army housing projects as the President may approve, and provision of original equipment for the mechanization or motorization of such Army tactical units as he may designate: *Provided, however,* That in the event of an international agreement for further limitation of armament, to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend, in whole or in part, any such naval construction or mechanization and motorization of Army units."

Both Departments stand ready to get to work, immediately they are authorized, on any part of these programs mentioned. The Navy, of course, is prepared to submit plans for any size building program, within treaty limits, the administration sees fit to permit it.

It is also learned that in the War Department General Staff studies have

been made looking toward the carrying out of mechanization and motorization programs as provided in the bills. Whatever sum should be allotted to them can be used effectively to carry out this important work, funds for which have been so sharply curtailed in the past.

Housing projects also may come in for benefit under the public works program if the administration sees fit. Plans for these too are in readiness at the Departments.

C.C.C. To Work On Army Posts—Civilian Conservation Corps forest work camps will be established on twenty Army posts and stations in the Second and Sixth Corps Areas, it was announced this week by Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

Negotiations are now under way to establish work camps in State-owned and privately-owned forests, and in the meantime there are no camps in the Eastern and Middlewestern states to which many members of the C.C.C. can be sent. The Army reservations will serve as a "stopgap" and as soon as camp sites can be selected elsewhere the men will be transferred there.

Classes of work to be done on the military reservation projects will include landscaping, road construction, flood control, flood control erosion prevention, elimination of fire hazards and the clearing of underbrush.

The reservations where camps will be set up are as follows:

Second Corps Area—Ft. Du Pont Del.; Ft. Totten, New York; Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Delaware Ordnance Depot, N. J.; Camp Dix, N. J.; Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Sixth Corps Area—Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Acadia Rifle Range, Mo.; Ft. Brady, Mich.; Camp Custer, Mich.; Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.; Camp McCoy, Wis.

Service Personnel and the Conservation Corps—The rapid expansion in the strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps ordered by President Roosevelt places a gigantic task on the Army—a task greater than ever contemplated when the major portion of the problem was turned over to the War Department. Its execution will require the full strength of the Army and in addition a number of reserves. This has served to revive a belief that the President in employing the furlough power he has asked Congress to grant him, will merely shift the officers from the War Department to the C.C.C. payroll, keeping them on active duty but making part of their pay come from emergency relief funds.

The President issued instructions on Friday, May 12, to expedite the enrollment of men and the opening of work camps to the end that by July 1, 1933, 274,375 men would be at work in 1300 camps throughout the United States. The War Department issued radio instructions, on Saturday, to the nine Corps Area Commanders for the carrying out of the Army part of the President's directive.

The task assigned contemplated the reception by the War Department of an additional 222,000 men by June 7, at an average daily rate of 8,540 men, the complete organization and equipment, including the necessary motor transport, of all of the 1300 work camps by July 1.

The rate demanded of 8,540 men received, processed and equipped per day is greater than the average for the United States during the World War for both Army and Navy combined. With all the vast organization of the Selective Draft, the many large division cantonnements, a nation's purse wide open, and the removal of many restrictions governing contracts, an average rate of 15,000 men per day was maintained for only two months during the war period as the peak of the effort.

The total requirements for officer personnel for this huge project is 5,400 for field work, practically all remaining officers will have additional duty in connection with the supply and administration of the corps.

To furnish these officers for field work will require: detailing one-half of all officers on duty with Corps Areas (3,029), the early graduation of service schools and use of the graduates and 60% of the faculty (1000), the use of 169 Naval Surgeons, and the calling to active duty of 1,202 reserve officers.

On May 16, 1800 officers were engaged exclusively on C.C.C. work. It has been necessary to provide a thoroughly efficient medical service to assist in the selection of men to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps and to preserve and promote their health after enrollment. The Medical Department of the Army is well equipped to furnish such medical service since it is always in a state of readiness to care for military personnel at the various permanent posts throughout the country or in the field and only requires to be augmented by some of the civilian components of the Army in order to put it in a position to take over the extra load of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Sunnyvale Named Moffett Field—Secretary of the Navy Swanson has assigned the name "Moffett Field" to the landing field at the Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale, Calif., the lighter-than-air craft base on the west coast, in honor of the late Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, USN.

Employment For Surplus USNA Graduates—Aid in securing positions for the 188 graduates of this year's Naval Academy class for whom there will be no jobs in the Navy has been promised by the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Members of the group discussed the problem at a recent meeting of the committee, and it was concluded as the sense of the committee that each member should do everything within his power to aid any of the graduates who cannot secure employment.

"Members of the committee should take up this matter," declared Chairman Carl Vinson, "and do something for these graduates. We should write around to the ship-building companies and shipping companies and see if they cannot place them."

Army School Graduates Early—The Army will graduate approximately one month early the officers in attendance at its whole school system, to meet the demands of the Civilian Conservation Corps projects. With the enrollment of about 275,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Army is faced with a problem corresponding to and larger than the enrollment associated with the Spanish-American War.

The difficult problem facing the Army is to find the officers to meet the demands of the whole system—the conditioning camps, work camps, and the supply, medical and hospital systems must be led by trained officers.

Of the 12,000 officers in the Army, over 2,000 are overseas in foreign garrisons. The work camps in the forests will require approximately 5,000 officers, to which must be added some 1500 officers in the extensive supply and hospitalization systems associated therewith. As some 1200 Reserve officers and 169 Naval surgeons will be employed in the field work, only about 4500 Regular officers will be available to operate the conditioning camps for 100,000 Civilian Conservation Corps men, the various troops in garrisons, as instructors with the National Guard, Organized Reserves, the R.O.T.C., the various headquarters of the Corps Areas, War Department, Arms and Services.

To meet the demands indicated in the foregoing, it has become necessary for the War Department to direct that practically all officers' schools close this year's session by having the graduation approximately one month in advance, and also

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to reduce to a minimum instructors with the National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The school to be closed on May 22 are: Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.; The Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kan.; The Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.; The Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.; The Engineer School, Ft. Humphreys, Va.; The Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; The Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J. The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., was ordered closed on May 15.

Navy Marks Too High.—In a letter issued to the naval service this week the Bureau of Navigation declares that in many cases enlisted men are being given marks in conduct and proficiency which are too high.

"The Bureau considers that the tendency throughout the service has been to assign marks in conduct and proficiency in rating inconsistent with performance," it is stated. "It is believed that standards are too low and as a result men who are not examples of proficiency and good conduct are attaining benefits that are intended as rewards for high proficiency and outstanding merit."

"Contrary to the commonly accepted practice that any man, who has no court-martial entry nor most report, is to be marked 4.0 in conduct, there are qualities of conduct under the heading of unreliability that merit lower marks, as shown in reference. As an example, the Bureau desires that men whose services are lost by sickness due to own misconduct or who are generally unreliable in their financial obligations be given the marks in conduct assigned in the reference article for unreliability."

Sale of Private Mounts in Army.—Pending the printing of changes in AR 605-140 (Commissioned Officers—Purchase of Private Mounts from and by the Government), July 15, 1931, paragraph 3 of those regulations has been changed to read as follows:

3. Sale of mounts purchased from the Government.—When a mounted officer purchases a horse under the provisions of these regulations, he will not sell him except to another officer at a price to be agreed upon between seller and buyer, or back to the Government at a price to be determined in the manner indicated in paragraph 2; provided that where an officer has requested authority to sell a horse back to the Government under the provisions of these regulations and the board convened to examine the horse finds that he is more than 10 years of age or that he is no longer fit for an officer's mount nor for the military service, or when, the horse having been found to be an acceptable mount, the Government, for any reason, deems it inexpedient to purchase the animal, the officer will then be free to dispose of said horse as he may see fit. No purchase of privately-owned mounts of officers will be consummated until it is ascertained from The Quartermaster General that funds are available for the purpose. The limitation of this paragraph on the subsequent sale of a horse purchased from the Government will apply to any officer who may become the owner of such horse.

Army Ordnance.—The development of combination flash hiders and recoil checks for machine guns are being continued. Promising designs for both the caliber .30 and caliber .50 machine guns have been completed and models are now being made.

Frankford Arsenal has been directed to manufacture 150,000 rounds of caliber .30 Palma Match ammunition. This ammunition will contain unannealed bullets and will be loaded with IMR-1185 powder at an instrumental velocity of 2700 f. s.

Assistant Secretary Woodring Backs up National Defense.—One another page of this issue is recorded the defense of National Defense made by Secretary of War Dorn. Mr. Dorn is not alone as a civilian chieftain coming to the defense of the military, for last night, May 19, at Syracuse, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of War Woodring, speaking before the New York Department of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, declared:

In our zeal to cooperate with the President in reducing governmental expenditures to the lowest possible level, we of the War Department are discarding from the normal program everything that is not mandatory to the bare maintenance of the existing defense establishment. This establishment is maintained on a skeletonized basis and with the purpose of providing, in case of foreign aggression, only an efficient framework around which orderly mobilization could be accomplished. The War Department is responsible for maintaining this framework at the highest plane of effectiveness possible under the means made available by the Congress. At the present time most of those experimental and development programs necessary to keep our Army abreast of modern progress have been temporarily abandoned. But we cannot in justice to our own safety carry this process of reduction to the point of destroying the professional and civilian framework that is the very basis of our defense system. To do so is to expose ourselves to the dangers inherent in national defenselessness. Retrenchment carried to this point would not be economy, but extravagance of the most expensive kind. The history of our country is replete with incidents that establish this truth.

"To those who propose, to wipe out the huge Treasury deficit by further curtailing our national defense I wish to point out that the cost of our present defense system, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, constitutes less than 13% of the total Federal Budget.

"No reasonable person will believe that the wealthiest nation on earth can afford to strip itself of instrumentalities for its own protection. It must be obvious that our Army, small as it is, cannot possibly constitute a menace to the peace of the world. It is in the truest sense of the world a defensive force. We dare not for the sake of our own security further weaken these defenses. Upon our Regular Army and upon you men a great portion of the burden of safeguarding America's future security must fall. We hope that never again will it be necessary to call the manhood of America to armed conflict, but certainly we would be lacking in proper devotion to the heroic Americans who have fallen on many fields should we fail to protect and to pass on to posterity the national blessings bequeathed to us through their sacrifice."

Akron Widows Petition Congress.—Widows of officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Akron and J-3 airship disasters petitioned Congress this week to restore the double pension which widows of pilots were entitled to prior to enactment of the Economy Act. The petition declared that the short time intervening between the passage of the Act and the Akron disaster left their husbands no time to procure additional insurance.

Although no announcement has as yet been made by the Veterans Bureau, it is expected that the double pension will be restored without legislation being necessary. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, told the JOURNAL that he talked the matter over with the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Veterans Administrator and that the latter was going to amend the regulations to restore the double pension for aircraft and submarine accidents.

Signers of the petition were: Charlotte Laidlaw Berry, Margaret D. McCord, Mildred Champion Redfield, Dorothy Hasbrouck Cummins, Marion A. Cross, Lillian Collier Calnan, Sally Hunters Glendening, Frances Lathrop Smith Dugan, Dorothy Cooper, Frances G. Boelsen, Beatrice E. Quernheim, Laura Rader, Marie Emma

Latham, Olive Minnette Liles, Mary Bettio, Evelyn Hawey Morlen, Marie Alice Graves, Beatrice M. Arthur, Marion Frances Walsh, Naomi M. Zemkees, Mrs. M. Copeland, Margaret M. Stine and Marie K. Walck.

Secretary Orders Study of Rotation Plan.—Secretary Swanson told the press this week that he had asked for a complete report on the rotating reserve plan, both as to its effect on efficiency and as to savings that may be realized under it.

He said that, of course, the rotation plan works more toward efficiency than actual de-commissioning of the vessels would. "We want to experiment with it," he declared, "and see how it works out. We know it will affect efficiency to some extent."

Asked whether or not he would order its discontinuance if the report he has requested reveals that it will have a very bad effect on efficiency, Mr. Swanson said that if such a report should be made he "would feel it his duty to present the matter to the President."

As to the \$270,000,000 allowed the Navy under the economy regime, Mr. Swanson said the Navy couldn't have gotten that much if it hadn't been for President Roosevelt.

"The original plan," he explained, "was to allow the Navy \$267,000,000. I called my naval advisers and they told me that we could have an efficient well-run Navy on \$270,000,000. I explained this to the President and he told us we could have that much. President Roosevelt, you know, is a good friend of the Navy and is entirely familiar with its problems and needs. As a matter of fact he knows as much about the Navy as any of its officers. You'd be surprised at his knowledge of the subject."

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

vacancies in the upper grades of the Army. The recommendations of the Chief of Staff were adopted without change. It is clear Mr. Dorn meant what he said when he declared there would be no politics in his branch of National Defense. The country will welcome this development.

Looking over that tomb of statesmen's thoughts, the Congressional Record, I read this exclamation of Representative Steagall, of the Third District of Alabama: "To Hell with the Navy. I am for peace." So are we, and because we are, we are for the Navy. People of the 3rd District, take notice!

The Student Economic Conference which met this week at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., adopted resolutions favoring a London Treaty Navy and an army of 230,000 men and instructions to the American delegation to the Economic Conference not to bring up the subject of disarmament. These students have had the benefit of the wise instruction of the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., a foremost international law authority. I am encouraged as a result of the adoption of the resolutions to believe that

facts truthfully presented will cause students generally to favor National Defense.

Budget Director Douglas announces that the President will issue next week his departmental reorganization order. I am told the Naval Observatory will be transferred to the Department of Commerce. Such a move is highly undesirable and will not make for the improvement of the service which the Observatory has been rendering not only to the Navy but to commerce, or for the development of navigational and astronomical accuracy. If Prof. Maury were alive, his protest would be nation-wide.

Reports persist that the Hoover plan of a Public Works Agency is to be adopted by President Roosevelt, though, perhaps, not under that name. The Engineer Corps should not be rotated to another department; that way spells inefficiency in river and harbor work and possibilities of civilian graft. I hope these rumors prove unfounded.

Secretary Swanson should adopt the suggestion of Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, and furlough instead of dismissing 20 instructors at the Naval Academy and Post Graduates School. The men affected deserve greater consideration from the Government, and the Navy needs them in its work.



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BINOCULARS

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 757)

Bu. Y. & D. Navy Dept., about Aug. 15; to instr. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. James M. Hester (CHC), det. USS Whitney about June 17; to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. Albert E. Stone (CHC), on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., to temp. duty Nav. Trng. Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Gunner Michael J. Jones, det. USS Holland after June 15; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.

Ch. Carp. William J. Kennedy, det. USS Idaho; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

May 13, 1933

Capt. George H. Bowdye, ors. April 10 revoked. Det. as ch. of staff, Comdr. Base Force, in June; to duty as capt. of yard, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, TH.

Capt. Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., det. as Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, after July 1; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Comdr. Willard F. Cheadle, det. conn. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, in June; to USS Salt Lake City as 1st lt. and damage control officer.

Comdr. Delavan B. Downer, ors. May 1 revoked. Continue duty as Insptr. of Navigational Matl. New York, N. Y.

Comdr. David I. Hedrick, det. as Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Off., Seattle, Wash., in June; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Kinchen L. Hill, det. Bd. of I. & S., Navy Dept., in May; to USS Augusta as exec. officer.

Comdr. Lemuel E. Lindsay, det. staff, Comdr. Setg. Force in June; to Insptr-Instr. of Nav. Reserves, Great Lakes, Ill.

Comdr. Frank D. Manock, det. USS Rigel as engr. officer; to USS Rigel as exec. officer.

Comdr. Harry L. Merring, Det. Navy Yd., Washington, D. C., in June; to USS California as 1st lt. and damage control officer.

Comdr. James C. Van de Carr, det. USS Rigel about June 1; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred H. Balsley, det. command USS Williamson in May; to staff, Comdr. Battleships Battle Force as gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel B. Brewer, det. aide on staff, Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 2 in June; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Smith D. A. Cobb, det. USS Henderson in June; to Br. Hydro. Office, Savannah, Ga., as Officer in Charge.

Lt. Comdr. Martin J. Connolly, det. USS Detroit in June; to duty as Insptr-Instr. of Nav. Reserves, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas John Doyle, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 27; to Insptr-Instr. Nav. Res. Units, Detroit, Benton Harbor, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio.

Lt. Comdr. William G. Greenman, det. Nav. Academy in June; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on bd. as 1st lt. and damage control officer when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Hartt, Jr., det. USS Augusta in June; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Comdr. John F. Moloney, ors. March 18 further modified. To USS Langley as nav. officer, instead duty USS Wright.

Lt. Comdr. Heman J. Redfield, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in July; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on bd. as asst. 1st lt. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Leo H. Thebaud, det. aide and flag secy., Comdr. Cruiser Div. 4, in June; to Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Paris, France.

Lt. Guy R. Bostain, ors. April 18, revoked. Continue duty USS Pensacola.

Lt. Arthur A. Clarkson, desp. ors. April 18 revoked. Continue duty USS Gold Star.

Lt. Lawrence W. Curtin, det. Nav. Air Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va., about June 1; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Austin K. Doyle, det. Nav. Academy about June 15; to VF Sqdn. 2B.

Lt. Ralph Earle, Jr., det. Nav. Academy in June; to c.f.o. USS New Orleans and on board when commissioned.

Lt. John J. Fitzgerald, duty as communication officer of USS West Virginia.

Lt. Elbert L. Fryberger, det. staff, Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, in June; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif., as Asst. Dist. Comm. Officer.

Lt. Pleasant D. Gold, Jr., desp. ors. March 18 revoked. Continue duty USS West Virginia.

Lt. Charles F. Grober, det. VP Sqdn. 6F about June 1; to VF Sqdn. 6B.

Lt. William G. Livingstone, det. Base Force; to duty as force operations officer, Base Force.

Lt. John B. Lyon, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, TH, about June 1; to VO Sqdn. 1B (USS Texas).

Lt. William B. McHugh, det. USS Argonne after July 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Edward P. Moore, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., about June 1; to VF Sqdn. 3B (USS Langley).

Lt. William V. Saunders, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., in June; to VS Sqdn. 3B.

Lt. Walton W. Smith, det. Insptr. of Nav. Aircraft, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., East Hartford, Conn., about June 30; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Edmond P. Speight, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in June; to instr. Nav. War College.

Lt. Morris J. Westfall, det. USS Augusta in June; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. (Jg) Crutchfield Adair, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 2B.

Lt. (Jg) Charles Harper Anderson, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in June; to c. f. o. USS New Orleans & on board when commissioned.

Lt. (Jg) Frederick J. Bell, det. Nav. Academy in May; to staff Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force.

Lt. (Jg) William A. Evens, Jr., det. VP Sqdn. 4F about June 1; to VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (Jg) Charles A. Ferriter, det. conn. Nav. ROTC Unit, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., in June; to USS Northampton.

Lt. (Jg) John G. Foster, Jr., det. VP Sqdn. 6F about June 1; to VO Sqdn. 1B (USS Texas).

Lt. (Jg) Laurence H. Frost, det. USS Elliot in May; to instr. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ors. April 13 revoked.

Lt. (Jg) John F. Greenslade, det. Nav. Academy about June 1; to VO Sqdn. 4B (USS West Virginia).

Lt. (Jg) Eugene E. Lindsey, det. USS Lexington about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 6F Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (Jg) Ted C. Marshall, det. VO Sqdn. 4B (USS West Virginia) about June 1; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (Jg) John Raymond Moore, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in May; to USS S-22.

Lt. (Jg) Charles W. Oexle, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 15; to VF Sqdn. 1B.

Lt. (Jg) Charles F. Phillips, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS Argonaut.

Lt. (Jg) Harry E. Sears, det. USS Indianapolis in June; to VP Sqdn. 6F.

Lt. (Jg) Raymond R. Waller, det. Bu. Aero. Navy Dept., about June 1; to VF Sqdn. 2B.

Ens. Howard J. Abbott, det. USS Nevada in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Noah Adair, Jr., det. USS Tennessee in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Hiram Cassidy, det. USS Dickerson in May; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Rudolph J. Fabian, det. USS Tennessee in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Edward F. Ferguson, det. USS Pennsylvania in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Benjamin Ghetzier, det. USS Arkansas in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. John C. Hollingsworth, det. USS Colorado in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. William C. Hughes, Jr., det. USS California in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Raymond P. Hunter, det. USS Maryland in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Robert E. Lockwood, det. USS Kane in May; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. George G. Molumphy, det. USS Arizona in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Philip W. Mothersill, Jr., det. USS Oklahoma in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Joseph E. O'Brien, det. USS New York in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Seymour D. Owens, det. USS Pennsylvania in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Edward J. O'Neill, det. USS William B. Preston; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. John S. Reese, det. USS Blakeley in May; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Edward L. Robertson, Jr., det. USS Arkansas in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Berton A. Robbins, Jr., det. USS Oklahoma in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Julius E. Smith, Jr., det. USS Colorado in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Henry R. Wier, det. USS Nevada in June; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Cdr. Frederick L. McDaniel (MC), det. Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver, Colo., on June 28; to USS Relief.

Lt. Cdr. Roscoe M. Waterhouse (MC), det. USS Arizona about June 10; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Cdr. Clarence A. Chandler (DC), det. USS Wright about June 15; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Edward H. Delaney (DC), det. USS Altair in June; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Pharm. Thomas J. Murphy, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in April; to Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Pharm. Harry L. Rogers, det. Hosp. Corps School, Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., in April; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Pay Clk. Hans C. A. Andersen, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to USS Ramapo.

Ch. Pay Clk. Joseph F. Batzer, det. USS Seattle about June 4; to USS Colorado.

Ch. Pay Clk. George W. Dean, det. USS Raleigh about June 25; to Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Ch. Pay Clk. John W. Hall, det. Nav. Torp.

Sta., Keyport, Wash., in April; to Rec. Sta., Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Carp. Harry W. Shomaker, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about June 5; to USS Lexington.

May 13, 1933

Capt. Allen B. Reed, det. Genl. Board, Navy Dept., in July; to c.f.o. USS New Orleans and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. Alexander M. Charlton, det. Battle Force in June; to duty as Insptr. of Nav. Matl. and Nav. Insptr. of Mach., General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Comdr. Ernest D. McWhorter, det. ch. of staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force in June; to ch. of staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. Oliver L. Downes, det. command USS Vega about June 7; to USS Lexington as navigating officer.

Lt. Comdr. Matthias B. Gardner, det. command VF Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga) in June; to staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, as gunnery and tactical officer.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Hart, Jr., det. USS Pensacola as engr. off.; to USS Pensacola as nav. off.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew C. McFall, det. Bu. Aero. Navy Dept., in May; to staff, C. in C. U. S. Flt. as aviation officer.

Lt. Comdr. Malcolm F. Schofield, det. Nav. Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., in May; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force as aviation officer.

Lt. Comdr. John R. Sullivan, det. command USS Elliott; to Dest. Sqdn. 4 as sqdn. gunnery officer. Orders April 4 revoked.

Lt. Comdr. Webster M. Thompson, det. as Insptr. of Nav. Matl., Genl. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y., about June 30; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert V. Wiley, det. USS Akron as of April 30; to duty 4th Nav. Dist., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Cecil Faine, ors. April 6 revoked. Continue duty USS Tarbell.

Lt. William A. Gorry, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.; to duty as Off. in Chge., Diving School, Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Edward E. Roth, det. USS Tracy about June 3; to Dest. Sqdn. 4 as asst. sqdn. engr. officer.

Lt. Marion C. Thompson, det. USS Lambert in June; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Haskell C. Todd, ors. April 3 modified. To USS Hatfield as exec. officer; instead duty USS Tarbell.

Lt. Joe S. Wier, ors. April 27 revoked. Continue duty Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (Jg) William H. Carpenter, det. USS Beaver in June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (Jg) Howard F. Green, det. Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa., on May 20; to resignation accepted effective May 20.

Lt. (Jg) Harry R. Horney, det. VP Sqdn. 2B (USS Lexington), about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 6F Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor, TH.

Lt. (Jg) Seymour A. Johnson, det. VP Sqdn. 9F (USS Chester) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. (Jg) Carroll B. Jones, det. VP Sqdn. 6F about June 1; to flag aviation unit, USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. (Jg) Virgil R. Roane, ors. April 28 modified. To USS Hovey as engineer officer.

Ens. Richard S. Graighill, det. USS Pennsylvania about May 29; to USS Memphis.

Ens. Robert E. Goodgame, det. USS Tennessee about May 29; to USS Memphis.

Ens. George M. Holley, Jr., ors. March 25 revoked. Continue duty USS Lawrence.

Ens. John F. Jacobs, Jr., det. USS Lexington about May 29; to USS Memphis.

Ens. John F. Just, det. USS Perry; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. William C. Norvell, det. USS King in May; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Charles L. Werts, det. USS Wasmuth in May; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Alma C. Smith (MC), det. staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force on June 9; to staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. Patrick A. McCole (DC), det. Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill., about June 15; to USS Altair.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. William L. Richards (CEC), det. Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept., about May 17; to Public Works Off. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.
 Lt. (jg) Paul G. Linaweaver (CHC) det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., about April 30; to USS Wyoming.
 Ch. Carp. George A. Sipser, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about June 4; to USS Louisville.
 Ch. Carp. William Tavenner, det. USS Lexington about June 17; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

May 16, 1933

Capt. Gordon W. Haines, det. ch. of staff, Comdt. 4th Nav. Dist.; to c. f. o. USS Minneapolis and on command when commissioned.

Comdr. Lybrand P. Smith, det. Nav. Boller Lab., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Aug. 10; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Adolph P. Schneider, det. command VJ Sqdn. 1F about June 1; to command Nav. Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. Paul G. Haas, det. staff, Comdr. Dests. Setg. Force in June; to USS Hamilton as executive officer.

Lt. Jackson R. Tate, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in June; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Sherman E. Burroughs, jr., det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about May 22; to CP Sqdn. 3F Aircraft Base Force.

Lt. (jg) Bernard L. Gates, det. USS Humphreys in May; to USS Chicago.

Lt. (jg) Arthur H. Graubart, det. Technische Hochschule at Dresden, Germany, about July 10; to USS Baracuda.

Lt. (jg) Edward S. Hutchinson, det. USS Baracuda in June; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. (jg) Herbert D. Riley, det. Aircraft, Battle Force, about June 1; to VP Sqdn. 1F Aircraft Sqdns. based at Pearl Harbor.

Lt. (jg) Charles M. Ryan, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., about May 12; to staff, Comdr. Dests. Sqdn. 1, as radio officer.

Lt. (jg) Charles E. Signer, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 15; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Allen B. Adams, jr., det. USS Maryland on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Louis J. Bellis, det. USS West Virginia about June 1; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Joseph D. Black, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 24; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Robert W. Cooper, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 24; to VS Sqdn. 98 (USS Pensacola).

Ens. George Demetropolis, det. USS Texas in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. John F. Fairbanks, jr., det. USS Lexington on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Carl F. Faires, jr., det. USS Colorado on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Cleon H. Felton, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 24; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Norman Hall, det. USS West Virginia in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. George L. Hutchinson, det. USS Texas about May 20; to USS Memphis.

Ens. Louis J. Kirm, det. USS Tennessee about June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Robert B. Moore, det. USS Colorado on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. James A. Murphy, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 24; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Milton F. Pavlic, det. USS New York in June; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. John G. F. Prescott, det. USS Saratoga in May; to USS Gamble.

Ens. George W. Pressley, det. USS Nevada on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. David D. Scott, det. USS Arizona

on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Harry W. Seely, det. USS New York on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Alfred B. Tucker, 3rd, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 24; to VS Sqdn. 98 (USS Chester).

Ens. Hazlett P. Weatherwax, det. USS Leary in May; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Justin L. Wickens, det. USS Oklahoma in May; to USS Montgomery.

Ens. Adolphe Wildner, det. USS Arizona on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. Comdr. Errol W. Willett (DC), det. USS Altair about June 10; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ch. Carp. Leo M. Hull, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about June 14; to USS Bridge.

May 17, 1933

Comdr. James C. Monfort, ors. March 15 modified; to USS Lexington as Head of Air Dept. instead duty USS Langley.

Lt. Comdr. Richard L. Connolly, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force.

Lt. Comdr. George S. Gillespie, temp. addtl. duty as Insptr. of Nav. Aircraft, Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Henry M. Mullinix, det. staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force, about June 1; to USS Wright as navigating officer.

Lt. Comdr. John D. Price, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C.; resume duties Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Valentine H. Schaeffer, det. command VP Sqdn. 3F in May; to staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force, as gunnery and tactical off.

Lt. Comdr. William D. Taylor, det. Dist. Comm. Officer, 3rd Nav. Dist., in May; to USS Saratoga as navigating officer.

Lt. Donald S. Evans, det. staff, Comdr. Dests. Sqdn. 1, in May; to staff, Comdr. Dests., Setg. Force, as radio officer.

Lt. Kenneth L. Forster, det. staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force, in June; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force as radio officer.

Lt. Robert W. Morse, det. VS Sqdn. 3B (USS Lexington) about June 1; to duty as Off. in Chge., School for Aviation Ordnance-men, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. John Perry, det. Insptr. of Nav. Aircraft, Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash., in May; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Base Force.

Lt. Joseph J. Rochefort, det. USS Maryland about May 15; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force, as asst. operations officer.

Lt. Charles R. Woodson, det. USS Nevada in May; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Battleship Div. 1.

Lt. (jg) Robert N. Allen, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in June; to USS Louisville.

Lt. (jg) Herbert L. Hoerner, det. VP Sqdn. 2F about May 20; to VS Sqdn. 6B (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Francis D. Jordan, det. USS West Virginia about June 4; to USS Bridge; ors. May 9 revoked.

Lt. (jg) James J. McRoberts, det. VS Sqdn. 10 F (USS Salt Lake City) about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) William C. Schultz, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., about May 12; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, as radio officer; orders May 4 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Cornelius S. Seabring, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS Bonita.

Lt. (jg) Max C. Stormes, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., in June; to c. f. o. USS Cachalot and on board when commissioned.

Ens. Robert P. Beebe, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Warren G. Corliss, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Joel C. Ford, jr., det. USS Oklahoma

on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Richard H. Goraline, det. USS Oklahoma on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. William H. Groverman, jr., det. USS Saratoga on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. John Hulme, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Ralph M. Humes, det. USS Saratoga on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. Robert E. C. Jones, det. USS Pruitt about May 5; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Robert F. Jones, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. James G. Marshall, det. USS California on June 22; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. McDonald Moses, det. USS New York in May; to USS Ramsey.

Ens. James M. Peters, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Samuel H. Porter, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Robert A. Rosasco, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Robert R. Sampson, det. USS Texas in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Jerry C. South, jr., ors. May 4 modified; to duty instead temp. duty USS Trever.

Ens. Robert A. Theobald, jr., det. USS Maryland in June; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Bruce E. S. Trippensee, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 27; to USS Bonita.

Ens. Schermhorn Van Mater, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. Charles S. Vaughn, det. USS Biddle in May; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Frederick U. Weir, det. USS California in June; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. Lowell W. Williams, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ch. Bosn. Raymond R. Smith, ors. March 17 revoked; det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., on Aug. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 757)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. LYTLE BROWN, C. of E.
 2nd Lt. Robert E. Lathrop, from Cornell University, to Ft. DuPont, Del. (May 12)
 2nd Lt. Edward F. Kampe, from Cornell University, Aug. 20, to New Orleans, La. (May 12)

Maj. James W. Bagley, from Detroit, to office, C. of E., Wash., D. C. (May 12)
 1st Lt. Lucius DuB. Clay, from Pittsburgh, to office, C. of E., Wash., D. C. (May 12)

2nd Lt. Wm. E. Potter, from Mass. Institute of Technology, to Pittsburgh, Pa. (May 12)
 2nd Lt. Kenneth D. Nichols, from Cornell University, to Vicksburg, Miss. (May 12)

2nd Lt. Paul E. Ruestow, from Princeton University, to Ft. DuPont, Dela. (May 12)
 2nd Lt. Clement VauB. Sawin, from Princeton University to Ft. Lawton, Wash. (May 12)

The following from present station, to Ft. Humphreys, Va.; 2nd Lts. Chas. D. Curren, James K. Herbert, Philip F. Kromer, jr. (May 12)

2nd Lt. Ward T. Abbott, from Cornell University, to Ft. McIntosh, Tex. (May 12)
 2nd Lt. Robert L. Lancefield, from University of Iowa, to Ft. Lawton, Wash. (May 12)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOF, C. of O.
 Lt. Col. Charles G. Mettler, from N. Y. District Ordnance Office, to Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (May 16)

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, CSO
 1st Lt. Emil Lenzner, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Chicago. (May 16)
 1st Lt. Sylvester J. Keane, from Newark, N. J., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J. (May 17)

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CHAPLAIN J. E. YATES, C. of Ch.
 Ch. Geo. R. Longbrake, Ft. Lewis, Wash., proceed to home, May 14, await retirement. (May 12)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.
 Maj. Julian W. Cunningham, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Philippines. (May 15)

Col. Thomas A. Roberts, from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (May 15)
 Capt. Garnett H. Wilson, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Louisville, Ky. (May 16)

Maj. John D. Hood, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Boise, Idaho. (May 16)
 Maj. Otto B. Trigg, from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to Ft. Knox, Ky. (May 16)

Col. Richard W. Walker, Portland, Ore., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 18)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA
 Maj. Solomon F. Clark, from Philippines,

to Ft. Lewis, Wash. (May 12)

Capt. Melvin L. McCreary, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Philippines. (May 12)

Capt. Wm. L. Kay, jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Purdue University, Ind. (May 12)

Maj. Carlos Brewer, from Army War College, to Purdue University, Ind. (May 12)

1st Lt. Robert A. Ellsworth, from Philippines, to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (May 13)

Lt. Col. Geo. M. Peek, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Kansas City, Mo. (May 13)

1st Lt. Lester J. Tacy, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (May 15)

Lt. Col. Lesley J. McNair, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Bragg, N. C. (May 15)

Lt. Col. Chas. S. Blakely, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Ft. Sill, Okla. (May 15)

Capt. John H. Corridon, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Boston, Mass. (May 16)

Maj. David S. Rumbough, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Va. Mil. Institute. (May 17)

Capt. Geo. H. Stuts, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Columbus, Ohio. (May 17)

Capt. Joseph A. Sullivan, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Minneapolis. (May 17)

Capt. Leo L. Partlow, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Norman, Okla. (May 18)

Maj. Marcus A. S. Ming, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Sioux City, Iowa. (May 18)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC
 Maj. Glenn P. Anderson, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to New York City. (May 13)

Capt. Homer Case, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Philippines. (May 15)

Capt. Elvin L. Barr, from Philippines, to Ft. Worden, Wash. (May 15)

Capt. Hugh N. Herrick, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Philippines. (May 16)

Lt. Col. Walter Singles, from Ft. Preble, Me., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (May 16)

1st Lt. Clair McK. Conzelman, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Panama. (May 17)

Capt. Webster H. Warren, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Philippines. (May 17)

1st Lt. Leland S. Smith, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. River, Mass. (May 17)

Capt. Franklin E. Edgecomb, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Panama. (May 17)

Col. Edward Carpenter, Boston, Mass., report Army retiring board for examination. (May 18)

Maj. Thomas O. Humphreys, from Kansas State College, to Ft. Preble, Me. (May 18)

INFANTRY

COL. L. HALSTEAD, Act. C. of Inf.
 2nd Lts. Frederick Giddings, Marshall Stabbs, James E. Totten, and Chas. D. Weigand, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaii. (May 12)

Capt. Ulmont W. Holly, from R. I. State College, to Ft. Adams, R. I. (May 12)

Capt. Harrison B. Beavers and Joseph J. Gutkowski, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaii. (May 12)

1st Lt. Geo. C. Stewart, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Citadel, Charleston, S. C. (May 12)

1st Lt. Heary J. P. Harding, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hawaii. (May 13)

Capt. Arcadi Gluckman, from Peiping, China, to Pres. of S. F., Calif. (May 13)

2nd Lt. Tito G. Moscatelli, from Hawaii, to Pres. of S. F., Calif. (May 15)

Maj. Clifton A. Pritchett, from Philippines, to Governors Island, N. Y. (May 15)

Maj. J. Lawton Collins, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Philippines. (May 15)

Maj. Martin Ackerson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Louisville, Ky. (May 16)

Maj. Karl C. Schwinn, from College of City of N. Y., to Hawaii. (May 16)

Maj. Lawrence B. Kelsor, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to San Antonio, Tex. (May 16)

Capt. Lawrence A. Quinn, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to New Haven, Conn. (May 16)

Capt. Leon F. Sullivan, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Ft. Jay, N. Y. (May 16)

Col. Gilbert M. Allen, from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to University of Fla. (May 16)

2nd Lt. Graves C. Teller, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (May 12)

Maj. Stuart C. MacDonald, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Berwick, Pa. (May 17)

Lt. Col. Girard L. McEntee, Newark, N. J., proceed to home, June 1, await retirement. (May 17)

(Continued on Next Page)

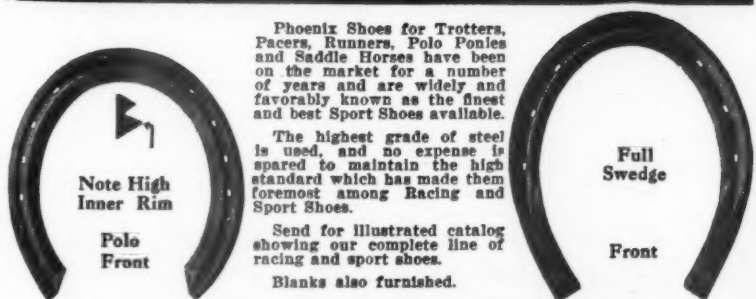
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HORSE SHOES

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)
 Capt. Wm. Waite, retired on own application, June 30. (May 17)
 Capt. Frank R. Brockschink, retired on application, June 30. (May 17)
 2nd Lt. Felix A. Todd, Jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (May 17)
 Capt. Geo. E. Kelsch, from Ft. McDowell, to Pres. of S. F., Calif. (May 17)
 Capt. Joseph S. Dougherty, from Rutgers Univ., N. J., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (May 17)
 Capt. Geo. W. Griner, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Philippines. (May 17)
 Maj. Milton B. Halsey, from Ft. Leavenworth, to San Antonio, Tex. (May 17)
 Capt. Andrew D. Bruce, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Philippines. (May 17)
 Capt. George A. Davis, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Ripon College, Wis. (May 17)
 Capt. Donald A. Stroh, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Philippines. (May 18)
 Capt. Welcome P. Walz, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Sacramento, Calif. (May 18)
 Maj. Charles E. McCarthy, from Sacramento, to Ft. McDowell, Calif. (May 18)
 1st Lt. Wm. R. McMaster, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Philippines. (May 18)
 Capt. Robert G. St. James, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ohio State Univ. (May 18)
 1st Lt. Geo. D. Barnes, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Holabird Qm. Depot, Md. (May 18)

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJ. D. FOULOIS, C. of AC.
 Maj. Percy E. Van Nostrand, from Army War College, to Chanute Fld., Ill. (May 12)
 1st Lt. Warren A. Maxwell, from Detroit, Mich., to Selfridge Fld., Mich. (May 13)
 Maj. Lawrence S. Churchill, from Army Industrial College, D. C., to Middletown Air Depot, Pa. (May 17)
 Capt. E. W. Duncan, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Hawaii. (May 18)

LEAVES

Lt. Col. Cary I. Crockett, Inf., twenty-four days, June 2. (May 12)
 Capt. Horace P. Marvin, MC, one month, 24 days, May 17. (May 15)
 Capt. Floyd H. Baln, Inf., twenty-nine days, May 16. (May 16)
 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Moran, Inf., one month, 8 days, June 12. (May 16)
 Capt. George C. McDonald, AC, three months, June 3. (May 17)
 1st Lt. Leslie F. Young, FA, three months, June 10. (May 17)
 1st Lt. Albert Pierson, Inf., one month, 20 days, May 27. (May 17)
 1st Lt. Newell L. Hemenway, CE, two months, 19 days, May 23. (May 17)
 1st Lt. Carlisle C. Dusenbury, Inf., three months, 15 days. (May 17)
 1st Lt. Joseph A. Cella, FA, one month, 9 days. (May 17)
 2nd Lt. Frederic H. Smith, Jr., AC, one month, 15 days, June 1. (May 17)
 2nd Lt. Elvin P. Maughan, AC, two months, 16 days, June 3. (May 17)
 Capt. William Waite, Inf., one month, 12 days, May 18. (May 17)
 Capt. Frank R. Brockschink, Inf., one month, 12 days, May 18. (May 17)
 Capt. Walter R. Peck, AC, two months, June 15. (May 18)
 1st Lt. Amado Martelino, PS, one month, 19 days. (May 18)
 2nd Lt. William E. Potter, CE, one month, 15 days, June 6. (May 18)
 2nd Lt. Hollingsworth F. Gregory, AC, one month, 10 days. (May 18)
 Capt. Ralph H. Wooten, GSC, one month, upon arrival in the U. S. (May 18)
 Maj. Charles A. Pfeffer, MC, two months, June 1. (May 18)
 Maj. William S. Eley, Inf., one month, 20 days, June 1. (May 18)

WARRANT OFFICERS

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Bks., Alaska, to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. (May 13)
 W. O. Jacob Mary, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Chilkoot Bks., Alaska. (May 13)
 W. O. James M. Piercy, Panama Canal Dept., to New Cumberland, Pa. (May 15)
 W. O. Geo. A. Dingee, from New Cumberland, Pa., to Panama. (May 15)
 W. O. Albert Bluhner, having been found physically incapacitated for active service, his retirement announced, May 31. (May 17)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the station indicated effective May 31: Sgt. Samuel Jones, Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.; St. Sgt. James Hawkins, deml., Ky. NG, Covington, Ky.; 1st Sgt. Oliver Lewis, CAC, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Mr. Sgt. Henry Cordes, deml., N. Y. NG, New York City; 1st Sgt. Wm. H. Miller, Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.; Pvt. 1c Roy O. Wells, AC, Brooks Field, Tex.; Mr. Sgt. Guy Wyrick, Med. Dept., Ft. Benning, Ga.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

The following are placed on active duty at the station indicated on dates specified: Capt. Donald B. Perry, Sig-Res., June 5, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Lt. Col. Harvey R. Pierce, San-Res., June 12, office, SG, Wash., D. C.; 1st Lt. Minor L. Hawley, San-Res., June 11, Carlisle Bks., Pa.; 2nd Lt. John M. Holmes, Air-Res., July 2, Schofield Bks., T. H.

Personals

Lt. Col. Andrew J. White, AGD, USA, and Mrs. White sail August 4 from San Francisco on the transport Grant for station in the Philippines. Mrs. White left this week to visit relatives and friends in Illinois. Colonel White joins her there in June whence they will drive overland to the Pacific coast.

Lt. Chester H. Webber, USN-Ret, has been elected a member of the city board of education of San Diego, Calif.

Maj. and Mrs. Elbert A. Palmer, formerly of Fort Niagara, N. Y., are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hillix in Kansas City, Mo.

Weddings and Engagements

Miss Grace Gloninger, of Emmitsburg and Pittsburg, will be married to Lt. Bartley W. Hogan, USN, at St. Anthony's Shrine, near Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., May 27.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Harriet Merrick, to Lt. (jg.) Frederick F. Agens, USN, the wedding to take place in August.

Mrs. Violet Turner Rider, of Burlingame, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Carol Adelaide Rider, to Mr. Theu J. Lee, Jr., second classman at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Mrs. Kathleen Kendall Saxton of Rochester, N. Y., announces the engagement of her niece, Mrs. Arthur Hallett Page, widow of the late Capt. Arthur H. Page, USMC, to Capt. Frank Bryan Goettge, USMC. The wedding will take place May 29.

A wedding of much interest to take place at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., June 15, is that of Miss Martha Stuart King, to Lt. Frederic Harrison Smith, USN, son of Col. Frank Harrison Smith, USA, and Mrs. Smith.

Brig. Gen. Meriwether L. Walker, USA, and Mrs. Walker, announce the engagement of their daughter, Cary Dabney, to Lt. Robert Burnston Luckey, USMC.

Maj. and Mrs. John Marston of Quantico, Virginia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Roberts, to 2nd Lt. Manly Lamar Curry, USMC.

The Rev. and Mrs. Henry Teller Cocks, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Snowden, to Lt. Nathaniel Barker, USN.

The wedding is to take place at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Wash., D. C., June 8.



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MRS. EDGAR NORTHROP CHACE
 Whose marriage to Lieutenant Chace, U.S.A., took place at Brooklyn, New York, March 25. Mrs. Chace was before her marriage, Miss Helen Virginia Walling.

Women's Organizations

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The Army Daughters of Ft. Benning held their last meeting of the year on April 27, at the Cricket Tea Room in Columbus. Following luncheon officers for the coming season were elected. They were Mrs. John Huling, president; Mrs. Archibald V. Arnold, vice-president; and Mrs. C. B. Ferenbaugh, secretary-treasurer. Corsages were presented to Mrs. Thomas W. Brown, who has been national president the last, and to Mrs. John B. Thompson, president of the Fort Benning chapter, both of whom are leaving for new stations in the near future.

Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md.—Mrs. Julius T. Conrad and Miss Jean Conrad entertained the Fort Geo. G. Meade, Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army and a member of their friends with a delightful tea on Tuesday, May 9, at their home in Baltimore.

ARMY-NAVY LACROSSE GAME

The Army-Navy Lacrosse Game will be played in Thompson Stadium at the Naval Academy at 3:00 p.m., Saturday, May 27. As has been previously published, entrance to this game will be by tickets which will be issued at no charge to members of the Athletic Association, and at forty cents per ticket to others. Although the initial allocation of tickets was made on May 16, they may still be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Navy Athletic Association.

Special traffic and parking rules at the Naval Academy have been issued for the day of the game as follows:

Gates Nos. 1 and 2 will be closed to incoming traffic from 1:30 p.m. until after the game. Automobiles should enter by Gates Nos. 3, 4, and 8, and proceed to the foot of Maryland Avenue; from thence, along the waterfront to one of the following parking spaces:

Northwest end of Dahlgren Hall, Porter Road, Cooper, Santee or seawall roads, space in front of Luce and Macdonough Halls, Sands Road, or east side of Maryland Avenue. No parking will be permitted on any field.

The Naval Academy Graduates Association is not planning on the buffet luncheon which has been held at the Naval Academy on the corresponding day in past years, and as a result there will be no such entertainment at the Officers' Club.

Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
 May 18, 1933

Mrs. Robert E. Jasperson and her small son, Bobby Wrenn Jasperson, have returned to make their home here after several years on the West Coast. They will be joined June 1 by Lieutenant Jasperson, USN, who has been detailed here.

Col. and Mrs. Henry D. F. Munnikhuyzen were hosts at a midday dinner Sunday in their country place, Stockdale, near Bel-air, Md., where they spent the week end. Their guests numbered 20 and included a number of Army officers, who have been transferred to other posts, and their wives. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis stopped in Washington over the week end, having come on from their home in New York City.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Royer Keefer entertained at dinner Saturday evening at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of Miss Edith Quier of Reading and Miss Jane McCullough of Philadelphia. Miss Quier and Miss McCullough are members of the Philadelphia golf team. Among the other guests were Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, who has been Canadian, British and national American champion three times; the military attache of the Cuban embassy and Senora de Prieto, Maj. and Mrs. Parker W. West. Col. and Mrs. Sam Harrison Brand, Colonel and Mrs. Truby, Maj. and Mrs. Harry M. Deiber, Col. Campbell Hodges, Col. James A. Ullo, Lt. Comdr. Paulus P. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Scott of Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Stead, Mr. Richard Lund, Miss Elizabeth Harris, Mr. Stanley Meckley, Hornbeck, Miss Betty Palmer, Mr. Oscar Colican, Mr. and Mrs. Y. E. Booker and Mrs. E. G. Betz of Philadelphia.

Gen. Pershing heads the list of notables who are acting as patrons of the horse show to be given Saturday, May 20, at the Equitation Field in Rock Creek Park by the District Women's Overseas Service League. Rear Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, USN, and Mrs. Taussig arrived in Washington on Tuesday and spent several days at the Martinique.

Rear Adm. William D. Lehy, USN, and Mrs. Lehy have arrived in Washington from the West Coast and they are at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

Comdr. Samuel S. Payne, USN, Instructor Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Payne spent several days in Washington this week at the Martinique.

Capt. Joseph W. Benson, AC, USA, and Mrs. Benson of Ft. Bragg, N. C., were in Washington for a few days this week at the Martinique.

Capt. George H. Schumaker, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Schumaker of Philadelphia have arrived in Washington for duty and are at the Martinique.

Lt. Col. John G. Stevenson, USA, of Philadelphia has arrived in Washington for a brief tour of duty in the Department and will make his home at the Martinique.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

May 18, 1933

Lt. George V. H. Moseley, Jr., and Mrs. Moseley had as their guest last week-end Lt. John Hill, of Washington.

Misses Dorothy Tuttle and Margaret Prosser, of New York, passed the week-end with Lt. Merrow E. Sorley and Mrs. Sorley.

Miss Jeannette Humphreys, of Springfield, Mass., passed several days last week with her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Col. Harris

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Lt. Col. Walter K. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson had as guests last week-end Col. Gilbert Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of Watervliet, and Miss Elizabeth Cooper, of Honolulu and New York.

Miss Jean MacIntyre, of Honolulu and New York, and Miss Natalie Norwood, of Washington, passed several days last week as guests of Lt. Lemuel Matthewson and Mrs. Matthewson.

Mr. E. W. Ranney, of Greenville, Mich., passed the week-end with his son-in-law and daughter, Lt. John L. Whitelaw and Mrs. Whitelaw.

Lt. Robert L. Miller and Mrs. Miller, of Ft. Tilden, N. Y., were the week-end guests of Lt. John L. Hincke and Mrs. Hincke. Dr. John McCauley, of New York, passed the week-end with Lt. William N. Leaf and Mrs. Leaf.

Mrs. Harris F. Scherer returned to the post Wednesday after passing a week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fulford in Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

Miss Helen Finnegan, of Montclair, N. J., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Richard T. Bennison and Mrs. Bennison.

Mr. Malcolm Halliday and Mrs. Halliday, of Kew Gardens, N. Y., are passing the week-end with Mr. Halliday's parents, Lt. Col. Frank W. and Mrs. Halliday.

Lt. Richard Gibson passed the week-end with Lt. Joseph R. Burrill and Mrs. Burrill. Lieutenant Gibson has returned from the Philippines and is proceeding to his new station at Mitchel Field.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

May 17, 1933

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Henry L. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at luncheon recently of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, in the superintendent's quarters at the Naval Academy. Admiral and Mrs. Hart had with them Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hatch and their daughter, Miss Barbara Hatch of New York, and on Friday evening gave a dinner party in their honor before the first class hop.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of Lt. Comdr. Robert D. Kirkpatrick, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Kirkwood Donavin of San Francisco.

Mrs. John D. Muncie, wife of Lieutenant Muncie, USMC, is the guest of Miss Julia Norman. Mrs. Muncie formerly lived here with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Pollard, the former having been on duty here. Mrs. Muncie has been visiting her parents at Port au Prince, Haiti, and shortly will join Lieutenant Muncie who is on duty at Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Hall, Jr., gave a dinner party Saturday evening at the Annapolis Roads Club, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan Berry. Mr. Berry is a coach for the rowing team of Cornell University. Their other guests were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lyon, who spent several days on their yacht off Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen of Washington were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick Friday.

Charles Soule, Jr., the young son of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule of Washington, spent the week-end with Robert D. Kirkpatrick, Jr., who entertained in his honor Friday evening at a small dinner party.

Mrs. John Green gave a lunch party in honor of Mrs. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch. Mrs. Alden, wife of Prof. Carroll Storrs Alden, gave a luncheon for Mrs. Bloch.

Mrs. Spear, wife of Capt. Ray Spear, Signal Corps, entertained in honor of Mrs. Bloch at her home on Porter Road.

Miss Nan Farrell gave a card party in honor of Miss Ethel Bloch.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd gave a luncheon at their home, The Brice House Wing, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Guy Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Rogers of Belvoir, near Annapolis.

FT. MONROE, VA.

May 14, 1933

Col. Harry B. Jordan, Baltimore, who is at Ft. Monroe on an inspection trip, is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Ira A. Crump.

Col. George L. Wertenbaker and his daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Goodrich, motored to Washington for a week's stay. Mrs. Goodrich has been visiting at Ft. Monroe during the absence of Lieutenant Goodrich who is now taking part in the Air Corps maneuvers at Marsh Field, Riverside, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland have visiting them Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, wife of Major Bennett of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Loucks, who have been the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nyal L. Adams, have returned to their home in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. Wertz enter-

tained at dinner in their quarters on the post Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Loucks.

Capt. and Mrs. Harrington W. Cochran entertained at a supper party in their quarters. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. Nelson Dingley 3rd, Maj. and Mrs. Leonard R. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel L. McCroskey, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie W. Jefferson and Dr. T. P. Boyd.

Col. and Mrs. Percy P. Bishop entertained at dinner in their quarters. Their guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Puleston, USN, of Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Hampton; Miss Puleston, of Norfolk, and Col. Douglas F. Duval.

TIENTSIN, CHINA

April 1, 1933

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt honored Miss Jane Crea with a dinner at their home on Saturday evening. The guests were Miss Jane Crea, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Rote, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Carraway, Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Royce, Lt. and Mrs. D. G. Strickler, Lt. and Mrs. E. M. Sutherland, Lt. and Mrs. M. C. Schepps, Lt. D. M. Moore, Lt. H. D. McHugh, Lt. R. B. Hubbard, Lt. Blake, R.S.N., Lt. Stephens, USN, Lt. Andrews, USN, and Mr. Evranian. Following the dinner Colonel and Mrs. Burt took their guests to the Tientsin Country Club where the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Royce left Monday for Japan where they will visit several places of interest before returning on the 17th.

A review was given on Friday afternoon on Lewis Field by the Second Battalion for the officers of the Royal Italian Navy, Royal Italian Army and for the American Navy officers of the USS Sacramento. Following the review Lt. Col. Karl Truesdell entertained at his home with a tea for the visiting officers.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt entertained with a dinner at their home Friday evening. Among the guests present were the Belgian Consul General Snyers and Madame Snyers, Consul for Denmark Lange, Col. G. T. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Maj. and Mrs. B. R. Legge and Miss Paula Brown. Following dinner Colonel and Mrs. Burt took their guests to the International Boxing Matches.

Maj. and Mrs. Roy Coles stationed at Stotsenburg, P. I., left Friday afternoon for Japan after a short visit in Tientsin. They are planning on remaining in Japan several days before going to Shanghai and then returning to the Philippines.

On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt gave a dinner at their home and afterwards took their guests to the International Boxing Matches. Among the guests present were Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Deane, Lt. and Mrs. R. H. Brown, Miss Cecile Truesdell and Lt. D. M. Moore.

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

May 15, 1933

Mrs. Aristides Moreno who was the guest recently of her sister Mrs. Herman O. Lane, and Captain Lane, left the post during the week and will sail shortly from New York to join her husband, Colonel Moreno, USA-ret., in Mexico City.

Lt. and Mrs. James L. Keasler entertained Capt. and Mrs. Russell R. Loudon and Lt. and Mrs. Ewing H. France for dinner preceding the hop last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Charles C. Morgan spent several days this week visiting in Washington as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lee Hooper.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred E. Dedrick of Washington were guests on the post for the hop last Saturday.

Lt. and Mrs. Frederick R. Weber had as their guests last week-end Miss Katherine Carr and Mr. Dan Carr of Washington.

Mrs. J. M. Hineman, mother of Mrs. Russell R. Loudon, who was the guest of her son-in-law and daughter for two weeks, has left the post for her home in Beaver, Pa.

Mrs. J. Herman Osterman has returned to Ft. Meade after a short visit with her family in Chambersburg, Pa. Captain and Mrs. Osterman have as their guest at present Captain Osterman's brother, Mr. George Osterman, of Chambersburg.

On Wednesday evening the regular duplicate contract bridge party was held at the Officers' Club.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

May 11, 1933

Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, wife of Rear Admiral Senn, USN, and the former's mother, Mrs. Belle V. Shaw, were guests of honor at a luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. Maurice Herschel at her home.

Mrs. A. W. Borsum, wife of Lieutenant Borsum (DC), USN, entertained Thursday evening for the alumnae of Gamma Phi Beta. Lt. Wendell G. Switzer, USN, and Mrs. Switzer entertained a large group of their service friends at an "at home" Friday afternoon.

Honoring four officers who are being detached from the USS Rigel and their wives, a luncheon was given Wednesday by Capt. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, commanding the

Rigel and the destroyers out of commission, and Mrs. Nimitz on board ship.

Miss Helen Van Hook, daughter of Comdr. Clifford E. Van Hook, USN, and Mrs. Van Hook, entertained Friday night with a beach party on the Silver Strand as a farewell to her friends before her departure in June for Washington.

Miss Beverly Moffett, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Moffett and the late Rear Admiral Moffett, spent the week end as guest of Miss Marie Hall Tawressey, the daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Tawressey.

Before leaving for her husband's new station in Honolulu, to which he goes in June, Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, wife of Rear Admiral Yarnell, is leaving this week for the East Coast to visit friends and relatives. At Newport, R. I., she will visit her mother, Mrs. C. M. Thomas, widow of Rear Admiral Thomas, and her sister, Miss Ruth Thomas. She will go to Philadelphia to see her son, Phillip, who is attending Temple University.

Capt. Charles M. Tozer, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Tozer motored to Los Angeles and Pasadena for the week end with friends.

FT. SNEILING, MINN.

May 14, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Doyle have as a guest for several weeks Mrs. Doyle's father, Mr. Nathaniel Garrison of Chicago, Ill.

Announcement has been made by the Twin Cities Horse Show Association of a military and civilian horse show to be held at Ft. Snelling, June 17 and 18, 1933. Mr. J. H. W. Mackie, of Minneapolis, is chairman and Mr. Thomas L. Wann, of St. Paul, vice chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the show. The committee is composed of Mr. Stanley Dwinell, Mr. George Kingsley, Mr. Louis A. Laramie, Mr. T. H. Foley and Col. William H. Donahue of Minneapolis; Mr. Alfred Jennings, Mr. Louis W. Hill, Jr., and Miss Irene Bigelow of St. Paul.

Lt. and Mrs. Max A. Gooler have as house guests Mrs. Gooler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lond, of Grand Forks, N. D. Lt. and Mrs. Orlando C. Mood who have been with their small daughter visiting their parents in Alabama for a month, have returned to the Post.

Mrs. John L. Pauley, Jr., who is directing the Spring Festival being presented by some of the children at Ft. Snelling, the evening of May 19 at the Post Theatre, has announced an additional number. This will be a grand finale "Forty Second Street." Flora Burns will give a specialty tap dance as all the children pass in review.

The first polo game of the season will be played Sunday, May 21 at 3 o'clock on the polo field at Ft. Snelling, between the Twin Cities Polo Team and the Ft. Snelling Polo Team. The teams are rounding into shape and will officially open the 1933 polo season here on May 28, 1933, with the Fulton Trophy game.

NORFOLK, VA.

May 19, 1933

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith entertained on Wednesday at her home in the commandant's quarters in the Navy Yard at a charming bridge tea. Contract was played at three tables and after the game tea was served. Mrs. Smith's guests included Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, Mrs. William Hebard Taylor, Mrs. George B. Luckey, Mrs. Felix Holt, Mrs. John S. Barleone, Mrs. Miles P. Refo, Jr., Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Mrs. Chester Gifford, Misses Nora and Guille Serpell and Miss Jane Boyd Neely.

Mrs. Smith was hostess again on Thursday at a luncheon followed by bridge, when her guests were Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, Mrs. D. A. Weaver, Mrs. A. F. Huntington, Mrs. Henry T. Wright, Mrs. John G. Tilton, Mrs. Robert F. Baldwin and Mrs. R. St. John Herndon.

Lt. and Mrs. Cecil C. Abdell, who left this week for San Diego, Calif., and Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Abdell of Washington were guests of honor Saturday night at a dinner given in the Dickson Tea Room preceding the regular week-end dance at the Norfolk Country Club. Covers were laid for 11 and in addition to the guests of honor the guests were Lt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Ritchie, Misses Sue Whitehurst, Edna Whitehurst and Lt. Frank Hook, Lt. Stanley E. Martin and Lt. T. J. Shultz.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Ritchie entertained recently at a dinner given at their home in Bolling avenue in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Cecil B. Abdell. The other guests were Lt. and Mrs. David Roberts.

Mrs. George S. Arvin and Mrs. Marion C. Erwin entertained recently at a bridge luncheon given in the Rose Garden Tea Room. Following the luncheon bridge was played at four tables.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and their daughter and son, Margaret and Joseph Taussig, Jr., arrived in Norfolk last week and are spending a short time with Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, on Colonial avenue, before going to Washington, where Rear Admiral Taussig has been ordered for duty.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

May 13, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. Ned Blair, with their son, recently arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren for a tour of service with the 20th Infantry. They were formerly stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Lt. and Mrs. Thearl W. Essig and their two daughters arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren for a tour of duty with the 20th Infantry. Lieutenant Essig was stationed at this post prior to being assigned to the 19th Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. This will make three times that Lieutenant Essig has been stationed at Ft. Warren.

Capt. John C. Howard arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren with Mrs. Howard and their two children. Captain Howard came here from the 27th Infantry at Schofield Barracks.

Lt. Col. Agard H. Bailey, who has been on duty with the California National Guard at Pasadena, was recently ordered to Ft. Francis E. Warren. He is expected to report for duty about the first of July.

Capt. and Mrs. Lester L. Boggs, FA, arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren from Ft. Sill, Okla. Captain Boggs will act as property auditor at the Finance Office.

Warrant Officer Lockridge L. Key, Quartermaster Corps, arrived at Ft. Francis E. Warren with Mrs. Key and their four children. They were last stationed in the Philippine Islands.

2nd Lt. Robert C. Aloe, popular young aide to Brig. Gen. Frank S. Cochen, will leave Ft. Francis E. Warren about the 17th of this month for San Francisco.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

May 14, 1933

Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, wife of Rear Adm. Yarnell, will leave tomorrow for the East Coast and has been the honor guest at a number of delightful affairs given in her honor during the past ten days. In Newport, R. I., she will visit her mother, Mrs. C. M. Thomas, wife of Rear Adm. Thomas and her sister, Miss Ruth Thomas. From there Mrs. Yarnell will go to be with her son, Philip Yarnell in Philadelphia, where he is attending Temple University. The Yarnell's son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John Sylvester, and John Jr., are the house guests of Mrs. Thomas at present. In June Mrs. Yarnell plans to return to this coast and sail with Admiral Yarnell for the Hawaiian Islands, where the latter will relieve Rear Ad. Yates Stirling as Commandant of the 14th Naval Dist.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cary Jones of the Campbell Apartments are hosts this afternoon at an informal tea as a farewell to their many friends in the colony. The Jones plan to leave May 23 for the East Coast taking a leisurely trip through Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Yellowstone Park and visiting the Chicago World Fair on their way to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. William S. Popham, wife of Lt. Comdr. Popham, returned recently from a visit in Coronado as the house guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. McCartin. This popular matron, with her sub-deb daughter, Louise, will leave June 1 for Newport, R. I., where Lt. Comdr. Popham has been ordered to attend the Junior Naval War College.

Mrs. Cyril T. Simard, wife of Lt. Comdr. Simard, will leave Friday to pass the month of June at her cabin in Lauguna mountains.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

May 14, 1933

A bridge and luncheon was held Tuesday afternoon, May 9, at the Officers Mess. The hostesses were Mrs. Charles LeBaron, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Matlack. Those who attended were Mrs. M. A. DeLaney, Mrs. Gardell McKinney, Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. J. M. Willis, Mrs. James E. Baylis, Mrs. Charles G. Souder, Mrs. Charles B. Spruit, Mrs. Leslie Baskin, Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Mrs. Henry Blanchard, Mrs. John Hildring, Mrs. Wm. E. Shambora, Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Mrs. O. K. Niess, Mrs. G. D. Newton, Mrs. T. N. Page, Mrs. Arthur Thompson, Mrs. James Bower, Mrs. T. E. Darby, and Mrs. Hollis Muller.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Taylor E. Darby were guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, May 9 and 10. Colonel Darby is Chief of the Planning and Training Division in The Surgeon General's Office, and came here to lecture to the Basic Class on the Surgeon General's policy of training officers of the Medical Department.

Mrs. E. M. Sager has gone to her home in Petersburg, Va., to visit the rest of the month, where Lieutenant Sager will meet her on their change of station.

Mrs. W. J. Kennard has returned to Carlisle from a Baltimore hospital.

Preceding a dance held in the Officers Club Friday evening, May 12, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Capt. and Mrs. George D. Newton, and Lt. and Mrs. E. Q. Faust entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at dinner, at the officers mess.

Mrs. Edward Moore and son of Philadelphia were the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney over the week end.

Flight Pay

At the instance of the military and naval committees of the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee this week rewrote the flight pay limitation rider making it much less drastic than provided by the House.

The committee reported the Independent Offices supply bill to the Senate May 16, with the authority to suspend or reduce flying pay asked by President Roosevelt stricken out and in its place a proviso fixing as the maximum which can be drawn by any aviator the pay of a lieutenant colonel or commander.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the House Military Affairs, and Representatives W. Frank James and Lester Hill of the latter group together with Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Army Air Corps, appeared before the Senate group May 15 and successfully urged that the House provision be eliminated and that the amendment which was adopted be substituted. This limitation had been suggested by a special Navy Department board and was concurred in by the Army Air Corps.

Bearing the recommendation of the Senate committee, it is thought likely that the amended provision will be accepted by the Senate. With the House, however, it is another story, and as Chairman Vinson of the naval committee warned the members of that group, at a meeting May 17, "it will take a real fight to put it over."

As drafted by the Bureau of the Budget and recommended by the President the flight pay rider had provided: "The President is authorized, in his discretion, to suspend the extra pay or reduce the rate of extra pay allowed to commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard while on flying duty, and to distinguish between degrees of hazard in various types of flying duty and make different rates of extra pay applicable thereto: *Provided*, that no such rate shall be in excess of rates authorized by existing law."

The House Appropriations Committee, acting upon the advice of Representative Vinson, struck out the clause following the word "*Provided*" and substituted the proviso "That no such rate shall be in excess of \$1,440 per annum." Thereafter, hearings were held by the naval committee and by the military committee, and both groups went on record in opposition to any material reduction. A board was convened at the Navy Department and recommended that if any cut was necessary, that the pay of a commander or lieutenant colonel be set as the limit.

No fight against the measure was possible in the House as it was pushed through under a "gag" rule, so the Senate was appealed to.

As now reported by the Senate committee the provision reads:

"That under the provisions of section 20 of the Act approved June 10, 1922, as amended (U.S.C., title 37, sec. 29), no additional compensation shall be allowable or paid to any person in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or Army Reserve Corps, or National Guard, or the Naval Reserve, or Marine Corps Reserve, or the Coast Guard, in consequence of such statute as amended at a rate per annum in excess of that now paid to any lieutenant colonel in the Army, or to any commander in the Navy, or to any lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps, or to any commander in the Coast Guard."

This language had evidently been drafted without the assistance of the War and Navy Department lawyers, for on May 17 the day following the reporting of the bill, officers of the Bureau of Aeronautics appeared before the House naval committee with the request that the group seek the change of the measure. It was proposed that everything following the words "in excess of" be stricken and the following inserted in its place: "the maximum now paid to a lieutenant colonel of the Army."

It was possible, the committee was informed, that the Comptroller General might, in construing the words "any

lieutenant colonel" and "any commander," select the pay of the lowest paid officers of those ranks as the maximum. It was further pointed out that under the language used, it would be possible for a lieutenant colonel of the Army to draw \$2,875, if he had 30 or more years' service, whereas the most which could be drawn by a naval aviator would be \$2,625, due to the requirement that commanders with 28 years service must be retired if not selected for captain.

The committee, after hearing Admiral King, decided that it would be better to fix the limitation in terms of money, and voted unanimously to report a bill fixing \$2,875—the maximum flight pay of a lieutenant colonel—as the limit. With this limit, it was stated that three rear admirals and nine captains of the Navy, and four general officers and two colonels of the Army would be affected. The saving would be \$2,875 per annum, it was testified, \$2,200 for the Navy and \$1,750 for the Army. No Marine Corps officers come within the limitation, it was said.

Admiral King later conferred with members of the Senate committee, and they have agreed to support an amendment making the limitation "the maximum paid to a lieutenant colonel of the Army."

Chairman Vinson, who had previously favored a more drastic cut, announced at the meeting May 17 that he had become convinced that the position taken by the Navy Department, that the pay of commanders and below should not be touched, is correct.

Coast Guard News

Under the appropriations cut announced last week, the Coast Guard loses more than 25 per cent of the money originally appropriated for next year, and suffers approximately a 40 per cent reduction over the sum allotted to the service last year.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 were roughly \$33,000,000. This was cut somewhat for this fiscal year, for next year Congress appropriated \$26,000,000. Under orders from the Bureau of the Budget, the Coast Guard will be allowed to make withdrawals from the Treasury totaling only \$20,000,000. This cut will require reduction of 1,500 enlisted personnel, by stoppage of new enlistments, and the revoking of the appointments of 150 temporary warrant officers. Seven destroyers, 74 patrol boats, 60 picket boats, three life-saving stations and four Coast Guard bases will be decommissioned.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Comdr. LeRoy Reinburg, to Chief of Staff, Jacksonville Division.

Lt. Comdr.: J. H. Byrd, to command Argo; Beckwith Jordan, to command Hermes; J. W. Kelliher, to command Wood; H. B. Hall, to command Wood; R. J. Lauerman, to command George E. Badger; A. G. Hall, to command Walnwright; S. E. Barron, to Base Eight; Charles Etzweiler, to Wilkes; Merlin O'Neill, to command Apache; G. B. Gelly, to Gresham; J. E. Whitbeck, to command Acushnet; N. H. Leslie, to command Cahokia; R. C. Jewell, to command Kickapoo.

Lt. Comdr. H. G. Belford, to command Sauke; G. E. McCabe, assigned as assistant to Inspector, Eastern Area, Norfolk, Va.; R. E. Wood, to Academy; P. W. Collins, to Mojave; J. A. Hirschfeld, to Pontchartrain; J. T. Murray, to Sebago.

Lts.: E. E. Hahn, jr., to Aurora; Emanuel Dessea, to Calypso; J. A. Fletcher, to Daphne; J. J. Purcell, to Hermes; N. S. Fulford, jr., to Thetis; E. H. Thiele, to Hunt; N. M. Nelson, to Walnwright; R. H. Furey, to Abel P. Upshur; J. F. Jacot, to Galatea; R. L. Borne, to Argo; L. D. Edwards, to Ossipee; J. H. Martin, to Yamacraw; V. E. Day, to Academy; E. B. Johnson, to Base Eighteen; P. E. Shaw, to Seneca; S. P. Mohlman, to Redwing; A. W. Davis, to Redwing; V. J. Charte, to temporary duty New York Division, then to Sebago; G. C. Whittlesey, to Base Eleven; R. E. Hunter, to Acushnet.

Lts. (jg): P. V. Colmar, to Academy; H. J. Wuensch, to Thetis; H. F. Walsh, to Icaris; G. V. A. Graves, to Argo; P. D. Mills, to Ossipee; K. S. Davis, to Acushnet; R. M. Rose, to Base Four; Allan Winbeck, to Academy.

Ensigns: S. R. Sands, jr., to Calypso; H. U. Scholl, to Galatea; C. O. Ashley, to Daphne; P. B. Mavor, to Perseus; D. M. Morrison, to Hermes; H. A. T. Bernson, to Hermes; J. R. Kurcheski, to Walnwright; C. G. Tarkenton, to George E. Badger; A. H.

(Continued on Next Page)

Navy MC Officers to C.C.C.

In accordance with an Executive Order, the Secretary of the Navy has directed 169 officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy to report to the Secretary of War for duty in connection with the hospitalization and medical attendance of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Orders are being issued today to the following officers who are instructed to report by dispatch to the Secretary of War, who will issue written orders.

These officers had been paid with money appropriated for the Veterans Administration, and with the withdrawal of veterans from naval hospitals faced discharge because of lack of funds. They will now be carried on the payrolls of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The officers, all Lieutenants (Junior Grade), are:

J. F. Reeh	E. L. Caveny
J. J. Wells	J. L. Holland
M. K. Cureton	J. D. Yarbrough
R. E. Swenson	J. E. Reeves
Clarence Minnema	E. V. Jobe
D. O. Wissinger	E. C. Aulls
G. C. Daughtridge	E. F. Evans
H. L. Puckett	W. V. Clark
C. W. Moore	J. G. Schnebly
F. J. Gillette	A. R. Carpenter
R. S. Simpson	D. C. Corriher
A. J. Cerney	O. L. Burton
R. M. McComas	E. B. Evans
G. A. Gray	R. R. Leamer
A. J. Walter	H. J. Van Peenen
C. E. Bentel	R. R. Olsen
Fred Herbert	G. B. T. Ribble
J. E. Evans	P. K. Smith
I. S. McReynolds	C. D. Bell
O. E. Van der Aue	G. E. Obester
B. G. Feen	C. R. Moon
R. E. Shands	Edgar Ricon
T. L. Willmon	P. H. Johnson
J. R. Reid, jr.	G. E. Stahr
J. T. Smith	W. S. Cann
O. W. Chenault	C. H. McMillan
E. L. Nefflen	J. P. Wood
J. E. Fulghum	DeCoy Marchand
E. F. Kline	W. E. Walsh
W. P. Locke	T. J. Carter
L. C. Newman	C. W. Virtue
J. L. Zundell	T. I. Moe
W. S. Risk	C. E. Fitzgerald
J. G. Neff	C. C. Welch
C. L. Hogan	L. J. Belding
H. A. Gross	H. C. Young
C. W. Stelle	E. M. Wade
D. T. Prehn	J. R. George
Julian Love	H. L. Weaver
Andrew Galloway	J. L. Enyart
J. D. Foley	B. O. Wade
C. D. Riggs	G. W. Dickinson
H. K. Sessions	C. K. Youngkin
F. R. Lang	M. M. Rubin
C. G. Grazier	A. F. Gardner
M. H. Benson	M. D. Dickinson
R. L. Ware	C. M. Smith
R. A. Bell	G. W. Wright
V. G. Colvin	R. D. Handen
F. J. Weddell, jr.	L. D. Ekvall
J. B. Butler	J. H. Ward, jr.
E. S. Lowe	K. W. Elkenberry
I. J. Warmolts	J. J. Sapero
C. L. Ferguson	P. M. Hoot
J. V. Land	J. R. Sayers
Isadore Zugerman	M. R. Wirthlin
E. D. Hightower	J. J. V. Cammlisa
F. A. Brunson	J. D. Boone
W. T. Buddington	W. R. Whiteford
P. K. Perkins	T. G. Hays
A. J. Delaney	L. M. Harris
L. E. Bach	R. C. Boren
M. W. Arnold	L. E. Gilje
E. T. Gary	W. M. Gobbell
K. H. Smith	W. H. L. Collis
C. P. Powell	J. A. Price
A. C. Surber	C. M. Hughes
E. E. Walter	Oscar Schneider
C. R. Ball	E. J. Easley
J. E. Wilson, jr.	B. N. Ahl
Robert Faust	A. C. Hohn
F. W. Farrar	O. J. Brown
C. F. Morrison	C. G. Clegg
T. M. Arnett	H. H. Carroll
W. F. E. Loftin	Marcy Shupp
W. T. Booth	S. E. Flynn
F. A. Latham	Paul Vaughan
P. W. Griffith	L. T. Dorgan
E. R. Hammersley	E. F. Penry
J. F. Register	T. W. McDaniel
D. J. Cracovaner	J. M. Jordan
C. C. Myers	O. H. Alexander
G. B. Tayloe	G. A. Cann
C. B. Stringfellow	F. L. Read
B. L. Malpass	

To Command Minneapolis

Capt. Gordon W. Haines, USN, Chief of Staff, 4th Naval District, has received orders to duty in connection with the fitting out of the heavy cruiser, Minneapolis, now being completed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in command when the vessel is commissioned in April, 1934. Captain Haines will be relieved by Capt. Percy W. Foote, USN, now commanding the USS Arkansas.

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AND GET RESULTS

Coast Guard News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Giffin, to Wainwright; C. S. Root, jr., to Hernon; H. F. Garcia, to Semmes; J. G. Lawrence, to Wilkes; G. D. Sydnor, to Icarus; R. B. Curry, to Icarus; J. R. Honthorn, to Thetis; R. E. Stockstill, to Perseus; R. S. Lecky, to Mojave; J. B. Stewart, to Champlain; W. D. Shields, to Galatea; G. I. Holt, to Daphne; N. W. Sprow, to Calypso; V. F. Tydlacka, to Aurora; K. C. Phillips, to Aurora; E. A. Eve, jr., to Argo; G. W. Dick, to Tampa; E. E. Fahey, to Acushnet; R. J. Roberts, assigned temporary duty New York Division, then to Sebago; C. C. B. Wey, assigned Intelligence Unit, Eastern Area; S. F. Porter, to Pontchartrain; C. E. Toft, to Pontchartrain; James Plakias, to Apache; P. L. Stinson, to Escanaba; W. W. Collins, to Acushnet; S. F. Hewins, assigned temporary duty New York Division, then to Sebago; G. C. Lindauer, assigned Champlain upon completion of small arms training in New York Division; J. E. Madacey, to Snohomish; C. H. Stober, to Snohomish; J. D. Harrington, to Haiba; M. J. Knudsen, to Mendota; J. A. Alger, jr., to Mendota.

Naval Reserve Training Cancelled

The Navy Department has informed the Commandants of the Naval Districts that pay for Naval Reserve drills and training duty will cease on May 20, and the two-weeks' training cruises for the Naval Reserve during the summer have been cancelled. The Commandants have been instructed that drills on a voluntary basis are to be encouraged and armories will be retained for that purpose.

In the various naval districts, 1,129 officers and 8,765 enlisted men enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve have been receiving pay for drills and instruction. Naval Reserve Aviation Bases, with the exception of the one at Great Lakes, Ill., will be maintained in a reduced status for flight training without pay and, whenever practicable, training duty of Naval Reserves on vessels of the fleet will be granted to Naval Reserves without pay, allowances or subsistence.

Ships now assigned for the training of Naval Reserves in the various naval districts during the coming year will be in an inoperative status, except for the four station ships, the Briarcliff at Staten Island, the Illinois and Wheeling at New York City, and the Newton at Jersey City, which will be used as armories for drills. Other ships which have been assigned to Naval Reserve training and which will be placed in an inoperative status are:

First District—Eagle 19—Boston.
Third District—Eagle 27, Eagle 48, Eagle 55, SC. 103—Buffalo (Porter Ave.), SC. 431—Sackett Harbor, N. Y., SC. 433—Rochester.
Fourth District—Eagle 52—Camden, SC. 437—Erie.
Fifth District—Eagle 56—Baltimore (Ft. Hughes St.).
Eighth District—Eagle 36—New Orleans.

Ninth District—SC. 64—Peoria, SC. 330—St. Louis, SC. 412—Milwaukee, SC. 432—Green Bay, Dubuque—Detroit, Hawk—Michigan City, Paducah—Duluth, Wilmette—Chicago, Wilmington—Toledo.

Eleventh District—Eagle 11—San Pedro.

Twelfth District—Eagle 32—San Francisco.

Thirteenth Naval District—Eagle 38—Portland and Aberdeen, Eagle 57—Seattle (Ft. Yeslar Way), Newport—Aberdeen.

The Naval Reserve Aviation Bases which are to be maintained in reduced status are: Brooklyn, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Long Beach, Calif., Minneapolis Minn., Oakland, Calif., Miami, Fla., Seattle, Wash., Squantum, Mass., St. Louis, Mo.

Army's Largest Non-Rigid Airship

The Army Airship TC-13, piloted by Major William E. Kepner, Air Corps, with three other officers and four enlisted men, left Akron, Ohio, at 1:00 A.M. to-day and arrived at Langley Field, Virginia, at 11:25 A.M. to-day. The airship was over Unlontown, Pennsylvania, at 5:00 A.M.; Winchester, Virginia, at 7:25 A.M.; Warrenton, Vir-

ginia, at 8:03 A.M.; and Fredericksburg, Virginia, at 9:00 A.M.

During the entire flight the airship was in constant radio communication with the Army Air Corps alert radio net at Bolling Field, D. C.

The airship was equipped with standard aircraft radio equipment. It was also in radio communication with the Goodyear Zeppelin Company, the Midletown Air Depot, Bolling, Langley and Burgess Fields.

The trip was very successful in every way.

This ship was constructed at Akron, Ohio, and was delivered to Langley Field, Virginia, which will be its operating base. It is over 200 feet long and has a displacement of approximately 11 tons, of which 4½ tons are available for useful load in the form of a crew, equipment, fuel and armament.

Naval Reserve Inspections

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board will conduct inspections of the Naval Reserve units as follows:

Detroit, Mich., May 13, 1933, May 15, 1933; Great Lakes, Ill., May 16, 1933; Minneapolis, Minn., May 17, 1933; St. Paul, Minn., May 17, 1933; Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, 1933; Sand Point, Wash., May 22, 1933; Seattle, Wash., May 22, 1933; Bremerton, Wash., May 22, 1933; Tacoma, Wash., May 23, 1933; Aberdeen, Wash., May 23, 1933.

Portland, Ore., May 24, 1933; San Francisco, Calif., May 25, 1933; Oakland, Calif., May 26, 1933, May 27, 1933; San Jose, Calif., May 27, 1933; Santa Cruz, Calif., May 29, 1933; Santa Barbara, Calif., May 31, 1933; Long Beach, Calif., June 1, 1933; Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1933; San Diego, Calif., June 2, 1933; Kansas City, Mo., June 5, 1933; St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1933.

The members of the Board making this trip will be Capt. Alexander Sharp, USN, President, Comdr. C. T. Osburn, USN, Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, USN (Detroit only), and Lt. W. G. Tomlinson, USN, from the Navy Department.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Leave Canal Zone May 23, arrive Port au Prince May 25; leave May 25, arrive Guantanamo May 26; leave May 26, arrive Pensacola May 29; leave May 29, arrive Annapolis June 3; leave June 4, arrive Norfolk June 4. Will depart Norfolk about June 10 for the West Coast and the Asiatic Station.

Henderson—Arrive Honolulu May 31; leave June 1, arrive Mare Island June 9; leave June 19, arrive San Pedro June 21; leave June 22, arrive San Diego June 23; leave June 24, arrive Canal Zone July 4; leave July 7, arrive Port au Prince July 10; leave July 10, arrive Guantanamo July 10; leave July 10, arrive Annapolis July 15; leave July 17, arrive Hampton Roads July 18.

71st Inf. Ceremony

New York City—The 71st Infantry, accompanied by the 71st Regiment Veterans Association and the 71st Regiment Post, American Legion, in observance of Mother's Day, paraded to St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and 53rd Street, on Sunday, May 14, 1933, to attend Divine Service under the supervision of the Chaplain, Capt. Robert A. Brown.

OBITUARIES

Col. Fred Dwinel Kilgore, USMC, commanding officer of the 4th Regiment of Marines died in Shanghai, China, May 5, following an illness of several days. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. George Kilgore, who is now in Shanghai.

Colonel Kilgore took command of the 4th regiment March 13, 1933. He previously had served as executive officer of that regiment in Shanghai from Feb. 24, 1927 to Nov. 21, 1929. He was born in Sag Harbor, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1882 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Oct. 23, 1903. During the World War, he was in France from Mar. 27, until May 7, 1918. After service in the United States he returned to France in October 1918 as Adjutant of the 11th Regiment of Marines. While he was overseas, he served as Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D.

Roosevelt, and with him traveled to Brest, Paris, London, Brussels, Cologne and Coblenz.

Colonel Kilgore has the Mexican Campaign Medal, the Victory Medal, the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal and the Yangtze Medal. His official home address is Sag Harbor, N. Y.

The remains of Colonel Kilgore will be sent to the United States on the SS President Taft, leaving Shanghai on May 23 and interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Dr. Winthrop Allen Risk, M.D., died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1933.

Dr. Risk graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1893 and served as a captain and major in the Medical Corps of the army throughout the World War.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, the latter the wives of Lt. Elmer E. Barnes, CE, USA, and Maj. Donald A. Davison, CE, USA.

1st Lt. Orestes Cleveland, Inf., USA, died at Fort Benning, Ga., May 15.

Lieutenant Cleveland was born in Cold Springs, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1896. He served in the Army as private 1st class, Company K, 9th Infantry, private 1st class, corporal, sergeant, private and sergeant Company K, 49th Infantry, sergeant, Company K, 89th Infantry and Company E, 46th Infantry, private 1st class, Headquarters 103rd Division, from Feb. 6, 1917, to Jan. 10, 1923; appointed 2nd lieutenant of Infantry, June 26, 1922; accepted Jan. 11, 1923; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 17, 1927. He graduated from the Infantry School, Company Officers' Course, in 1930, and at the time of his death was stationed with the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine G. Cleveland, of Fort Benning, Ga.

Maj. Henry K. B. Hufford, MC, USA, of the Letterman General Hospital Staff and one of the leading orthopedic surgeons of the Army died suddenly of heart disease after a brief illness at Letterman General Hospital, May 5.

As chief of the orthopedic service at Letterman, Major Hufford has endeared himself to hundreds of veterans of San Francisco and the Bay Area who have been patients in the fracture wards of the Army Hospital.

Major Hufford was born October 23, 1890, in Reading, Pa. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in the Class of 1916 and of the Army Medical School in 1917. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, Sept. 9, 1917, a Captain on Nov. 24, 1918, and a Major on Dec. 3, 1918.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary S. Hufford, and two children, Howard S. Hufford, age 12 years, and Clara S. Hufford, age 9, who reside at 227 Cervantes Boulevard, San Francisco.

Funeral services were held at the New Presidio Chapel, May 8. Interment with full military honors will be at Arlington National Cemetery.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BROWN—Born at the Vallejo General Hospital, Vallejo, Calif., May 3, 1933, to Lt. Thomas M. Brown, USN, and Mrs. Brown, a daughter, Ann Elizabeth Brown.

COCHRAN—Born at the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30, 1933, to Lt. Avery Madison Cochran, USA, and Mrs. Cochran, a daughter, Anne Madison.

CONNELLY—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1933, to Sgt. Patrick J. Connelly, USA, and Mrs. Connelly, a son.

FERRITER—Born at Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., May 11, 1933, to Lt. (jg) C. A. Ferriter, USN, and Mrs. Ferriter, a son, Peirce.

FRITZSCHE—Born at Tientsin, China, May 11, 1933, to Lt. Carl F. Fritzsch, USA, and Mrs. Fritzsch, a daughter, Barbara Ann; granddaughter of Lt. Col. H. B. Crea, USA, and Mrs. Crea, and of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fritzsch, of Cleveland, Ohio.

GIESE—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., May 5, 1933, to Lt. Carl Emil Giese, USN, and Mrs. Giese, a son.

GILMORE—Born at Wyman House, Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., May 13, 1933, to Capt. A. Foster Gilmore, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Gilmore, a daughter, Jean.

HALLORAN—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., May 11, 1933, to Capt. Michael E. Halloran, USA, and Mrs. Halloran, a daughter, Ann Roy.

HAVEN—Born at Pensacola, Fla., May 8, 1933, to Ens. R. C. Haven, USN, and Mrs. Haven, a daughter, Ann.

HUGHES—Born at Honolulu, T. H., May 13, 1933, to Lt. F. Massey Hughes, USN, and Mrs. Hughes, a son, Eynon Hughes.

JORGENSEN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1933, to Mr. Sgt. Roswell A. Jorgensen, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Jorgensen, a son.

LALOR—Born at Clarendon, Va., May 7, 1933, to Lt. William G. Lalor, USN, and Mrs. Lalor, a daughter, Frances.

WAKEMAN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1933, to Capt. Frank B. Wakeman, MC, USA, and Mrs. Wakeman, a daughter, Betty Jane.

WILSON—Born at the Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., May 5, 1933, to Lt. Francis J. Wilson, USA, and Mrs. Wilson, a daughter, Margaret Hertford Wilson.

MARRIED

ALLEN-CLEMENT—To be married at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., to-day, Miss Blanca Clement to Lt. Robert Allen, USN.

BROOM-BLOCH—Married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., May 17, 1933, Miss Ethel Bloch, daughter of Rear Adm. Claude C. Bloch, USN, and Mrs. Bloch, to Lt. Thad Broom, USA.

CHARLES-WORKMAN—Married at Carson City, Nev., May 15, 1933, Miss Margaret White Workman to 1st Lt. Roland Keith Charles, jr., MC, USA.

EGNER-HULST—Married at the Methodist Church of La Grangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 15, 1933, Miss Hester Claire Hulst to Mr. Herbert L. Egner, son of Lt. Philip Egner, USA, and Mrs. Egner.

HUFF-WILSON—Married at Ft. McPherson, Ga., May 2, 1933, Miss Ruth Wilson to Lt. James Fielden Huff, USA.

LEE-DICKINSON—Married at Chula Vista, Calif., May 7, 1933, Miss Gwendoline Dickinson to Ens. John Elwood Lee, USN.

LUCAS-MONAGHAN—Married at St. James Church, Lakewood, Ohio, April 20, 1933, Miss Celestine Mary Monaghan to Ens. Carlton C. Lucas, USN, son of Capt. C. E. Lucas, USA.

NELSON-MANNING—Married at Ft. Totten, L. I., N. Y., May 13, 1933, Miss Margaret Florence Manning to Lt. Russell M. Nelson, USA.

TUTTLE-MURRAY—Married at Hillsdale, N. Y., recently, Mrs. Adrienne Batchelder Murray to Lt. Col. Arnold Dwight Tuttle, MC, USA.

DIED

CLEVELAND—Died at Ft. Benning, Ga., May 15, 1933, 1st Lt. Orestes Cleveland, USA.

FELIX—Died at San Diego, Calif., May 2, 1933, Sgt. Charles Felix, USA-Ret.

FRENCH—Died at Toledo, Ohio, May 12, 1933, Joseph King French, father of Capt. Fred. G. French, USA-Ret., and Lt. Forrest J. French, CAC, USA.

GIBB—Died at Boston, Mass., May 4, 1933, Edwin S. Gibb, father of Lt. Comdr. Edwin D. Gibb, USN.

KILGORE—Died at Shanghai, China, May 16, 1933, Col. Fred D. Kilgore, USMC.

MAURY—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., May 11, 1933, Mr. Dabney H. Maury, major in CE, USA, during World War.

OHNESORG—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., May 11, 1933, Comdr. Karl Ohnesorg, MC, USN-Ret.

RISK—Died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1933, Dr. Winthrop Allen Risk, major in MC, USA, during World War, father of Mrs. Barnes, wife of Lt. Elmer E. Barnes, CE, USA, and Mrs. Davison, wife of Maj. Donald A. Davison, CE, USA.

SEBREE—Died at Kansas City, Mo., May 16, 1933, Mrs. Annie B. Sebree, widow of Rear Adm. Uriel Sebree, USN, and mother of Maj. John B. Sebree, USMC. Funeral services at Arlington, May 20.

STEINBERG—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., May 11, 1933, Capt. Joseph Steinberg, MC, USA.

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8

FINANCE

Curtail Recruiting Service

The Navy Department has issued instructions for a reduction in recruiting activities during the coming fiscal year. First enlistments were stopped on May 4, and under orders effective July 1, 1933, fifteen districts will be skeletonized, sixteen districts will be maintained in a status to be prepared to resume recruiting when ordered and stations for which rentals are being paid will be moved to rent-free quarters.

The districts to be skeletonized will be: Albany, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Providence, R. I., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Dallas, Texas, Houston, Texas, Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Des Moines, Iowa, Indianapolis, Ind., Omaha, Nebr.

Sub-stations of these districts will be closed and equipment brought in to main stations for storage. Under plans for reduction, in addition to officer personnel, a disbursing yeoman (storekeeper), chief pharmacist mate, and an experienced recruiter will compose the allowance for these stations.

The following districts will continue present sub-stations as far as assigned personnel permits: Buffalo, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Macon, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Utah, Los Angeles, Calif.

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AVERAGE SAVING FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1932, WAS 41.5% OF COST IN RELIABLE STOCK COMPANIES.

Officers, Warrant Officers, and Nurse Corps of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Coast Guard, are eligible for membership.

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Naval Operating Force Plan (Continued from Page 750)

ing Reserve Squadron, U. S. Fleet." The destroyers in rotating reserve at Mare Island are organized into "Rotating Reserve Destroyer Squadron Twenty, U. S. Fleet." The officer in command of this squadron will be known as "Commander Rotating Reserve Destroyer Squadron Twenty, U. S. Fleet." All destroyers going into rotating reserve commission at Mare Island and a tender from the Scouting Force will be directed to report to that officer. There will be no exchange of destroyers between Forces incident to rotation through this squadron. Destroyers of the Battle Force will rotate with destroyers of that Force. Destroyers of the Scouting Force will rotate with destroyers of that Force.

Under the new plan there will be in full commission, ten battleships, ten heavy cruisers, seven light cruisers, 60 destroyers, 39 submarines, 2 aircraft carriers, 1 mine layer, 2 light mine layers, 14 patrol boats and 77 auxiliaries of various types and the airship USS Macon.

The Rotating Reserve will include five battleships, five heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 33 destroyers, 16 submarines, 1 aircraft carrier and 2 light mine layers.

Ten destroyers and one submarine will be maintained in reduced commission.

Battleships

Battleships in full commission will have an allowance of 80% of their complement. Those in Rotating Reserve will have 60%. Ten will be maintained in full commission, five in Rotating Reserve.

The following battleships will be maintained in rotating reserve at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, during the periods indicated except those undergoing modernization:

(a) July 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934—Idaho (modernization at Norfolk), Mississippi (modernization at Norfolk), New Mexico (modernization at Philadelphia), Texas, Tennessee.

(b) Jan. 1, 1934, to July 1, 1934—Idaho (modernization at Norfolk), Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, California.

(c) July 1, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1935—Idaho (modernization at Norfolk until Sept. 1, 1934), Nevada, Arizona, New York, Maryland.

(d) Jan. 1, 1935, to July 1, 1935—Mississippi, Tennessee, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia.

(e) July 1, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1936—Arkansas, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, California.

Heavy Cruisers

Heavy cruisers will be placed in the rotating reserve on Jan. 1, 1934. Thereafter ten will be maintained in full commission with 80 per cent of their enlisted complement and five in rotating reserve with an enlisted allowance of 60 per cent.

The general plan for cruisers will be: (a) Jan. 1 to July 1, 1934—Astoria, Minneapolis, Tuscaloosa, San Francisco, Indianapolis will not be in Fleet. The Indianapolis will go into rotating reserve at the Navy Yard Puget Sound. Other ships listed under rotating reserve will be commissioned and conduct shakedown exercises.

(b) July 1 to Dec. 31, 1934—Tuscaloosa, Chicago, Chester, Pensacola, Salt Lake City will not be in Fleet. All ships except Tuscaloosa will go into rotating reserve at Navy Yard, Puget Sound. Tuscaloosa will be commissioned and conduct shakedown exercises.

(c) Jan. 1 to July 1, 1935—Houston, Northampton, Portland, Louisville, New Orleans in rotating reserve.

(d) July 1 to Dec. 31, 1935—Indianapolis, Tuscaloosa, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Astoria in rotating reserve.

Light Cruisers

Seven light cruisers will be maintained in full commission with 80% enlisted complement, and three in rotating reserve with 60% of their complement. The following light cruisers will be maintained in rotating reserve at the

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, during the periods indicated.

(a) July 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934—Omaha, Milwaukee, Memphis.

(b) Jan. 1, 1934, to July 1, 1934—Marblehead, Trenton, Detroit.

(c) July 1, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1935—Cincinnati, Concord, Raleigh.

(d) Jan. 1, 1935, to July 1, 1935—Richmond, Omaha, Milwaukee.

Destroyers

Twenty-three destroyers—15 from Battle Force and 8 from Scouting Force (West Coast)—will be maintained in rotating reserve at the Navy Yard Mare Island. Ten destroyers—from Scouting Force (East Coast)—will be maintained in rotating reserve at Navy Yard Norfolk.

Details of the rotation plan will be promulgated prior to the beginning of each cycle of six months. The following destroyers will be in rotating reserve at the Norfolk Navy Yard:

From July 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934—(1) Present Desdiv. 7 less Gilmer, (2) Old Desdiv. 29, (3) McFarland, J. F. Talbot.

From Jan. 1, 1934, to July 1, 1934—(1) Present Desdiv. 29, (2) Present Desdiv. 28, (3) Overton, Sturtevant.

Submarines

Submarines in rotating reserve will rotate on a basis of twelve months in full commission and six months in rotating reserve, except those at Pearl Harbor and Subdiv. Twelve which will rotate in accordance with present approved schedule.

Appoint Army Generals

(Continued from First Page)

the rank of brigadier general for a period of four years vice Brig. Gen. Francis LeJ. Parker, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, whose four-year term of office expired Jan. 8, 1933.

Col. Francis LeJ. Parker, to be brigadier general of the line vice Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, who retired Jan. 31, 1933.

Brig. Gen. James Fuller McKinley, Assistant The Adjutant General, to be The Adjutant General with the rank of major general, for a period of four years, vice Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bridges, whose four-year term of office expired Feb. 1, 1933.

Col. Edgar T. Conley, Adjutant General's Department, to be brigadier general, Assistant The Adjutant General, for a period of four years, vice Brig. Gen. James Fuller McKinley, recommended herein to be appointed The Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds to be major general of the line vice Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Collins, who died Feb. 10, 1933.

Col. Pegram Whitworth, Inf., to be brigadier general of the line vice Brig. Gen. Harry Burgess, who died March 18, 1933.

Col. Sherwood A. Cheney, CE, to be brigadier general of the line vice Brig. Gen. Robert B. McCleave, who retired March 31, 1933.

Col. David L. Stone, Inf., to be brigadier general of the line vice Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, recommended herein to be major general.

Col. Edward Croft, Inf., to be Chief of Infantry, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years vice Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, whose four-year term of office expired May 5, 1933.

Col. Claude E. Brigham, CWS, to be Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, for a term of four years vice Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, whose four-year term of office expired May 8, 1933.

Training Vessel Scrapped

Bids for the sale of the Robert Center, cutter yacht used 38 years for training at the Naval Academy, were opened in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts today this week. Due to the age of the yacht and the extensive repairs which are needed, the Navy ordered that she be disposed of by sale.

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board on May 15 resumed publication of its weekly condition statement of reporting member banks in leading cities. The statement covers banks in 90 leading cities instead of in 101 leading cities as formerly, and shows figures as of Wednesday, May 10. The 90 cities now included in this statement are those in which all or nearly all reporting banks have been licensed to resume full banking operations. Corresponding data by weeks beginning March 1 will be published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The statement shows increases for the week of \$30,000,000 in total loans and investments, \$161,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$72,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal reserve banks, and decreases of \$12,000,000 in time deposits and \$49,000,000 in borrowings from Federal reserve banks.

Loans on securities increased \$35,000,000 in the New York district and \$17,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined \$16,000,000 in the Chicago district and increased \$9,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, all reporting banks showing little change for the week. Holdings of other securities increased \$29,000,000 in the New York district and \$31,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$711,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$650,000,000 on May 10, compared with \$708,000,000 and \$653,000,000, respectively, on May 3.

PATENTS

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Commissions for USNA Grads

The Navy Department on May 18 sent to the Senate for Confirmation the names of the following midshipmen "to be ensigns in the Navy revocable for two years from June 1, 1933". It was explained at the Department that the list is not accurate but is 17 in excess of the number that actually will be commissioned. This is in order to allow for changes due to academic standing, etc.

The nominations follow:

L. H. Albiston	D. O. Lacey
H. W. Anderson	G. H. Laird, Jr.
P. R. Arnold	D. Lambert
F. L. Ashworth	R. Lane
H. F. Banzhaf	W. R. Laughon
R. H. Barnum	R. W. Leach
J. L. Beam	E. P. Lee, Jr.
C. L. Bennett	L. Lee, Jr.
S. Bertola	J. S. Lehman
J. S. Betha	H. L. Leon
J. V. Bewick	H. M. Lindsay, Jr.
H. V. Bird	F. V. List
T. Black, Jr.	E. E. Lord, 3d
J. T. Blackburn	C. E. Loughlin
F. L. Blacklock	K. Loveland
L. Blatchford	M. J. Looney
F. J. Blouin	H. A. MacDonald
W. S. Bobo, Jr.	W. W. R. Macdonald
J. H. Bourland	D. E. MacIntosh
H. G. Bowen, Jr.	R. A. Macpherson
M. F. Bowman	R. B. Madden
F. E. Brown	L. J. Majewski
J. O. Brown	J. I. Manning
F. W. Bruning	L. H. Marks
P. D. Buie	D. L. Martineau
J. B. Burrow	P. Masterton
P. W. Burton	D. Mayberry
C. M. Caldwell	H. C. Maynard
C. M. Campbell	R. McAfee
J. H. Campbell	J. J. McCormack, Jr.
A. M. Chambliss	J. C. McGoughran
J. V. Chase	H. R. McKibbin
B. B. Cheatham	R. H. McRae
H. F. Christ	B. H. Meyer
W. B. Christie	C. L. Miller
T. A. Christopher	E. S. Miller
M. K. Clementson	G. H. Miller
M. O. Cobb	R. L. Mohan
T. F. Connolly	C. L. Moore, Jr.
L. C. Conwell	T. H. Moorer
R. G. Copeland	C. C. Morgan
J. P. Costello	J. C. Morgan
J. S. Coyle, Jr.	T. H. Morton
R. W. Curtis	G. Murphy
C. A. Curtze	K. F. Neupert
E. M. Davenport	W. H. Newton, Jr.
R. M. Davenport	T. P. O'Connell
L. M. Davis, Jr.	J. R. Ogden
R. Davis	R. I. Olsen
W. L. Dawson	J. T. Palmer
R. B. Derickson, Jr.	T. V. Peters
J. R. Dillon	J. L. Phillips, Jr.
N. J. Drustup	W. R. Pickett
C. N. Duncan	W. V. Pratt, 2d
J. M. Elliott	R. M. Pray
J. F. Enright	G. M. Price
A. K. Espenas	B. J. Prueher
R. E. Fair	F. W. Purdy
F. S. Fernald	J. Ramee
C. W. Fielder	R. M. Raymond
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W. C. Fortune	E. S. Rhea, Jr.
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C. T. Fritter	C. E. Robertson
H. S. Fulmer, Jr.	J. W. Roe
R. L. Fulton	G. D. Rouillard
R. D. Fusselman	H. P. Rumble
I. J. Galantin	B. L. Russell
R. A. Gallagher	S. K. Santmyers
A. R. Gallaber	R. N. Sargent, Jr.
N. W. Gambling	A. F. Schade
J. A. Gamon, Jr.	H. E. Schmid
P. W. Garnett	W. A. Schmid
R. E. Garrels	E. C. Schneider
C. F. Garrison	F. D. Schwartz
R. C. Garlay	E. E. Seagraves
R. M. Gibbons	S. S. Searcy, Jr.
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J. W. White
R. D. White
B. E. Wiggin
J. W. Williams, Jr.
A. T. Wright, Jr.
G. B. Wright
H. C. Yost

The following named midshipmen to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, revocable for 2 years, from the 1st day of June, 1933:

J. E. Bullock	R. G. Linson
E. G. Campbell	A. F. Ryan, Jr.
J. S. Dietz	D. F. Twigg
D. C. T. Grubbs, Jr.	P. L. Weintraub, Jr.

MARINE CORPS

The following named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, revocable for 2 years, from the 1st day of June, 1933:

E. E. Authier	A. T. Magnell
J. R. Bailey	J. M. Masters, Jr.
N. L. Ballard	D. S. McDougal
E. C. Best	W. J. McNenny
R. O. Bowen	G. M. Morrow
F. S. Bronson	J. Rockwell
J. F. Clime	T. C. Turnage, Jr.
W. E. Erwin, Jr.	M. A. Tyler
D. W. Fuller	S. S. Wade
W. A. Kengla	P. E. Wallace

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive San Francisco May 26; leave June 6, arrive Honolulu June 8; leave June 9; arrive Guam June 19; leave June 19, arrive Manila June 24; leave July 1, arrive Chingwangtao July 6; leave July 7, arrive Honolulu July 21; leave July 21, arrive San Francisco July 27; leave Aug. 4, arrive Honolulu Aug. 10; leave Aug. 11, arrive Guam Aug. 21; leave Aug. 21.

Republic—Leave New York June 20, arrive Cristobal June 26; leave June 27, arrive San Francisco July 7; leave July 11, arrive Honolulu July 18; leave July 21, arrive San Francisco July 28; leave Aug. 1, arrive Cristobal Aug. 11; leave Aug. 12, arrive New York Aug. 18.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York June 16, arrive San Juan June 20; leave June 21, arrive Cristobal June 24; leave June 28, arrive San Juan July 1; leave July 1, arrive New York City July 5; leave July 21, arrive San Juan July 25; leave July 26, arrive Cristobal July 29; leave Aug. 2, arrive San Juan Aug. 5; leave Aug. 5, arrive New York Aug. 9.

Debate on Disarmament

Lt. Col. John W. Lang, Inf., Commandant of Cadets of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., was the lone supporter of the negative side of a debate at a meeting for the furtherance of international peace through international disarmament at The Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston, May 9. Miss Mary Moss Welborn, disarmament envoy to the South for the International Woman's League for Peace and Freedom was the chief proponent for international disarmament.

Colonel Lang denied the promise that disarmament is the best way to achieve and maintain international peace. He said that the Army and the Navy are the only peace agencies of the government. The only peace we have enjoyed was won by the Army and Navy. When the State Department fails through diplomacy to achieve our just demands, the President reports to Congress and Congress may or may not declare that a state of war exists. If the former the Army and Navy are called upon to restore peace. History shows that they have always brought a victorious peace.

The second contention that The Citadel Commandant upheld at the meeting was an illustration of how lack of armament failed to insure peace. His point was the agricultural South, which at the time was practically disarmed, attacked the armed, industrial and powerful North. "Disarmament in this instance", stated Colonel Lang, "did not prevent war". In stating his third point Colonel Lang referred again to history: "In 1866 the President demanded for the ninth time that France withdraw her armies from Mexico. He sent General Sheridan

with 50,000 veterans, backed by the whole Union Army, to the Mexican border. This put teeth into the demand, something which Napoleon III understood. He withdrew his forces. Here armament prevented war".

In a prepared speech, Alexander L. Geisenheimer, Professor of Sociology and Economics of the College of Charleston, stated that he thought that war was the cause of armament and not armament the cause of war.

Adm. Upham Scores Rotation

(Continued from First Page)

conservation. Progress is arrested, retrogression sets in.

"Tragic as has been the position of the Army, its ranks and its regiments filled with recruits and with partly trained officers every war, the country's Navy inadequately manned and many old and defective ships to be commissioned for war, will be sending to the front, to cope with modern fully manned ships, untrained men in ships that should have been scrapped as out of date or worn out for lack of funds for efficient upkeep."

Admiral Upham was testifying in regard to the Navy Department proposal to give the President authority to retire officers. He said that this step had been determined upon due to the demand for reduction of expenditures. He said that we have cut enlisted personnel and reduced other items of the budget and are now bound to the necessity of cutting officer personnel.

Representatives Vinson and Britten, chairman and ranking republican, respectively, of the committee, took issue with the recommendations of the board that five or six admirals be retired.

"We should take more than five or six admirals," declared Britten, "when we have more than 30 of the admirals on shore duty performing relatively unimportant duty. Many of these shore posts could well be handled by captains. I shall oppose the bill unless more admirals are retired."

Questioned by chairman Vinson as to the possibility of replacing Admirals at shore stations with captains, Admiral Upham said that this could probably be done at Submarine Station, New London, and Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and the Naval District at New Orleans, as captains had held these posts previously. In regard to replacement of admirals at the Navy Department Admiral Upham said that although in the past the Judge Advocate General and the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering had been captains it is believed now that these posts should be filled by flag officers.

In reply to a question as to the advisability of consolidating Naval districts the Admiral declared that this subject had been studied by Admiral Pratt.

"We have 24 admirals with the fleet and 36 on shore posts," Chairman Vinson said, "this is out of all proportion."

"We must recognize that we must have 24 flag officers on shore to relieve the 24 officers in the fleet," returned Admiral Upham, "and also we must have a chief of Naval Operations and his assistant, three admirals on the general board and five bureau chiefs."

Representative Britten proposed that instead of leaving the selection of officers to be retired to the Secretary of the Navy, the chief of Operations and the head of the bureau concerned as proposed by the board that the regular selection board should be given this duty.

"My thought is," declared Britten, "that the personal element will enter into the selection. We have had the butterfly set determining who will get the big jobs at the department for the past 25 years. Each man selects his successor, and usually names one of his favorites. We should let the selection board have this task rather than two or three persons."

Representative Vinson proposed that instead of retiring the 400 officers that they be transferred to some other department of the government.

"Why not provide," he said, "that the President use their services on the mus-

cle shoals project, or some of the other new government jobs. Instead of letting them do nothing and draw retired pay. They are qualified by experience to take over almost any task. I think we should put some provision in the bill to this effect and save the government the money of hiring outsiders to do this work."

Chairman Vinson also suggested that the cut in officers should not be leveled over all of the staff corps of the Navy. He said that he believed we had many more staff officers than we need, particularly in the medical corps. "We will go into the problem," he said, "and if this is so we will set percentages for the staff corps in the bill."

Questioned by Representative Britten as to whether or not what the Navy needed was more enlisted men and less officers, Admiral Upham said, "I have begged and prayed before this committee and the appropriation committee for the past three years for more men without results."

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Cuts in Navy Personnel (Continued from First Page)

Second—upon the proclamation of a national emergency, and

Third—to man the Treaty Navy.

This study shows that the number of commissioned line officers necessary to man ships in the 1934 operating plan is 4220, which number includes 721 aviation officers.

The number needed to man all ships in commission, in reserve, out of commission, and in process of construction, that is, all ships now in the approved mobilization plan, exclusive of merchant ships, is 5063, which number includes 776 aviation officers.

The number necessary to man the "Treaty Navy" is 6124, which number includes 1490 aviation officers.

The total number of commissioned line officers in the Navy at the present time is 5801.

The permanent number authorized by law is 5490, but this number has been exceeded because of Congressional direction to commission graduates of the Naval Academy in excess of the authorized number.

A study of the shore establishment, in which study reserves and retired officers were substituted for active line officers wherever it was considered possible to do so, shows that the number of active line officers essential to the shore establishment upon the proclamation of a national emergency is 1098.

In view of the fact that it is impossible to produce experienced line officers in any but the lower ranks within the duration of a war, it is the opinion of the Committee that the number in active service should never be reduced below that number necessary to man the ships in the Navy and the ships building that are listed for war service.

The present number of commissioned line officers, 5801, if all were taken from shore duty, is 162 short of the number necessary to commission all naval vessels in the existing mobilization plan. This does not provide for any merchant vessels taken over by the Navy.

It is believed to be apparent without discussion that some line officers of the active list must be retained on shore during the continuance of a national emergency, and an exhaustive study by this Committee finds the minimum number to be 1098, as stated previously.

The resulting shortage both at sea and on shore will have to be filled with officers of the reserve and retired officers who are not entirely incapacitated physically.

In view, however, of the existing Budget emergency, your Committee is of the opinion that the present number of commissioned line officers can, if necessary, be temporarily reduced by about 280 and the line warrant officers about 90, without lasting damage to the Navy and with a resulting saving to the Budget 1934 of about \$601,345.

Your Committee has made a careful examination of several proposed methods of accomplishing attrition, and finds them all, except direct selection for retirement, essentially faulty in that they would separate from the active list officers of superior efficiency and would fail to separate from the active list officers of less efficiency.

The Committee therefore recommends that the attrition to be accomplished in the fiscal year 1934, which may be necessary to meet the existing Budget emergency, be accomplished by selecting for retirement on July 1, 1933 eight percent of the numbers of officers in the rank of Rear Admiral, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, and Warrant Officer.

The following table in which staff officers are included with the purpose of getting an estimated total Budget saving shows the number of officers in the different ranks that will be retired under the plan:

Line	MC	DC	SC	ChC	CC	CEC
280	60	12	50	7	15	8
Chief Warrant and Warrant						
offs.Line			Staff			
90			50			

It is the opinion of this Committee that selections should be made by the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Chief of Bureau concerned.

It is the further opinion of the Committee that any action taken toward reduction of officer personnel as a result of the report of this Board should be final and sufficient; and that the maintenance of morale in the Navy necessitates an authoritative statement, by the President if possible, that on further reductions in the active Navy list below 5490 officers of the line will be made until Treaty agreements with foreign naval powers actually accomplish a reduction in naval vessels permitted by Treaty limitations to such a number as to make 5490 line officers in excess of the Navy's needs for mobilization.

The Navy Department bill, a means of carrying out the reduction decided upon, follows:

"A BILL.—To authorize the President to place on the retired list any commissioned or warrant officer on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps.

"BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until July 1, 1934, the President shall have authority to place on the retired list any commissioned or warrant officer on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps with retired pay at the rate of two and one-half per centum of his active duty pay multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in computation of his pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of seventy-five per centum of said active duty pay, nor be less than sixty-two and one-half per centum of said active duty pay: *Provided*, That for the purpose of transferring such officers and their dependents from their places of duty to their homes for retirement, the

limitations imposed on the appropriation Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel" under the subhead Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel and the appropriation Pay, Marine Corps for expenses of officers traveling under orders without troops and the appropriation General Expenses, Marine Corps for transportation for dependents of officers and enlisted men in the Act approved March 3, 1933 (Public No. 429, 72nd Congress) entitled An Act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes are hereby removed."

The letter submitting the bill appears below:

"My dear Mr. Speaker:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of a bill 'To authorize the President to place on the retired list any commissioned or warrant officer on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps.'

"In order to enable the Navy Department to meet the demands for economy

involving the reduction of expenditures under the appropriation Pay, Subsistence and Transportation in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1934, it is recommended that Congress enact legislation which will permit the President to place on the retired list any commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy and Marine Corps.

"It is considered that the maximum retired pay should be as at present 75 per cent of the active duty pay, and that the minimum retired pay should be 62½ per cent of the active duty pay as is now the case with lieutenant commanders involuntarily retired because of ineligibility for selection for promotion.

"The enactment of this proposed legislation would result in a saving to the Government, the amount of which depends on the extent to which the authority granted is used.

"The Navy Department recommends the enactment of the proposed legislation.

"Sincerely yours,

"CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
"Secretary of the Navy."

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